EIGHT PAGES FROM SUNDAY'S
The New York Times
WEEKLY REVIEW
INSIDE TODAY

THE JERUSALEM POST

Vol. LIV, No. 16289 Monday, August 11, 1986 • Av 6, 5746 • Zul Hijja 6, 1406 NIS 0.72 (Eilat NIS 0.63)

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Air Force hits Sidon terrorist targets

By AVI HOFFMANN
Post Defence Reporter

At least 10 people were wounded in an Israel Air Force raid yesterday on terrorist targets in Palestinian refugee camps in the southern suburbs of Sidon, according to hospital sources in that city. News agency reports said IAF helicopter gunships took part in the attack.

According to the IDF spokesman, terrorist headquarters and bases in the Miyeh Miyeh and Ein Hilwe refugee camps were attacked. The targets belonged to Fatah groups supporting Yasser Arafat and his rival Abu Mussa.

The spokesman said that the targets had served as launching points for terrorist attacks. All aircraft returned safely to base and reported accurate hits, he announced.

Defence sources said that more Palestinian terrorists had been returning to the camps in southern Lebanon, leading to increased attempts to attack Israeli targets.

According to Lebanese reports, six IAF helicopter gunships, escorted by fighter planes hit the targets at 3:30 p.m. The reports said the raid took 10 minutes, and about 25 missiles were fired by the helicopters. Sidon police said that three Israel Navy boats patrolled off the port city while the raid was in progress.

News agencies reported that a 13-year-old girl was among the injured.

The IAF revealed for the first time last month that it had used attack helicopters to carry out a raid on terrorist bases in the Sidon camps on July 10.

Ein Hilwe is the biggest refugee camp in Lebanon and houses at least 30,000 people. Miyeh Miyeh has about 3,000.

Yesterday's strike was the sixth IAF raid against terrorist targets in Lebanon this year.

David Rudge reports from northern Galilee:

Several Katyusha rockets fell here

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

HELSINKI TALKS

Israel wants Soviet Jewry, and Moscow's M.E. policy debated

By BENNY MORRIS

Foreign Ministry experts are preparing a comprehensive position paper on Soviet Middle East policy and on Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union for presentation to the Soviet representatives at the forthcoming talks in Helsinki.

The talks, scheduled for August 18-19, are to be the first open, official and direct Israeli-Soviet negotiations since the Soviets broke off diplomatic relations in 1967. The Israeli representatives have been instructed to put the problems of Soviet Jewry and of Moscow's pro-Arab policy at "the top of the agenda," according to Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

Speaking about the talks at yesterday's cabinet meeting, Shamir related that several months ago the Soviets contacted Israel and asked permission for several officials to spend "a few months" here to take care of consular matters. These included the renewal of the Soviet passports of Soviet citizens who emigrated to Israel before 1967. (Before 1967, the trickle of emigrants from Russia was allowed to keep Soviet citizenship. After 1967, immigrants to Israel were deprived of Soviet citizenship.)

The Soviets also wanted the officials to take care of Russian property here, principally church holdings.

This whole idea was dropped, apparently after the U.S. attack on Libya at the end of March this year. Last month, the Soviets asked for consular talks with Israel in Helsinki, prior to the departure for Israel of the consular officials.

Israel suspects, however, that the Soviets are interested in something more than passport renewal or taking stock of property.

Shamir told ministers that the Soviets were sending three Middle East experts as their representatives to Helsinki, an indication that they viewed the talks as more than mere consular contacts.

(Continued on page 7)

Woman killed by truck at bus stop

By BARBARA AMOUYAL, For The Jerusalem Post

A 50-year-old Kiryat Malachi woman was killed yesterday when a speeding truck crashed into a bus shelter at a sharp curve near the Motza bend on the Tel Aviv-Jerusalem highway. It was the country's 42nd traffic death in 15 days.

The woman, Rehana Menachem, died almost instantly at 4 p.m. when the southbound truck went out of control, hitting a northbound car and then swerving into the shelter.

Police estimated that the truck was going nearly 110 kph.

An unidentified 45-year-old man from Dehaisha, who was also at the shelter, was seriously injured. Three others were lightly injured, including the 24-year-old truck driver, a Jerusalem resident.

After he was released from the hospital, police took the driver to the Russian Compound in Jerusalem for questioning. They have two days in which to decide if he was "criminally reckless" and whether to ask to extend his remand for another 15 days.

Late last night it was reported that a Gaza resident, Shahada Abu Ji'abar, 40, was killed on the Gaza-Khan Younis highway when his van ran into a tree. A passenger in the van was seriously injured.

Police said the van was speeding and veered out of control.

Meanwhile, the National Police Command yesterday adopted Police Inspector David Kraus' decision to "wage war" on criminally negligent traffic offenders. The officers, who adopted a five-point tactical plan for preventing additional highway fatalities, insisted yesterday that police action alone cannot solve the "frightening phenomenon" of road fatalities.

They said that all involved bodies must make a concerted effort to educate the public on the dangers of reckless driving. (See page 2 for related stories).

Ministers fight bid to cut budget

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter

Finance Minister Moshe Nissim is facing an uphill battle in his attempt to cut the budget by NIS 475 million. Senior government sources said yesterday there is almost no room to further cut the Defence Ministry budget, which Nissim wants to axe by NIS 157m., while the Education and Health Ministries expressed strong criticism of the proposed slash in their budgets.

Nissim admitted yesterday that the Defence Ministry is in fact seeking an additional NIS 92m. As reported by *The Jerusalem Post* last month, the Defence Ministry claims it is entitled to additional allocations to compensate for the falling purchasing power of the dollars it gets to finance military industrial projects.

"We must implement the cuts. There is no place for celebrations in the economy. Next year will be very difficult, and we must prepare the ground," he said. The finance minister said the cut is essential to preserve stability and to improve the balance of payments.

Nissim yesterday tabled the proposed cuts at the cabinet, and briefed the other ministers on the state of the economy and the reasons for the proposed cut. The full debate and vote are to take place next week.

Economics Minister Gad Ya'acobi said a proposal for a cut should be accompanied by a full debate about the state of the economy. Ya'acobi also presented a 12-point programme which he said would help economic growth.

According to Treasury figures, government spending has exceeded

(Continued on page 7)

'New era in Israel-Egypt ties begins'

Taba deal at last

By BENNY MORRIS
and WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondents

SDE DOV. – Yesterday's agreement on the draft arbitration document on Taba ushers in a new era in relations between Israel and Egypt, Avraham Tamir, director-general of the Prime Minister's Office, said on his arrival home from six days of talks in Cairo.

In the wake of the agreement, reached in Cairo by the Israeli and Egyptian delegations with the help of the U.S., a summit meeting between Premier Peres and Egypt's president Mubarak is expected to take place at the beginning of next month.

The U.S. State Department yesterday welcomed the agreement and hoped that the remaining problems would be resolved quickly.

The inner cabinet is expected to convene on Wednesday to discuss the Taba arbitration and normalization of relations package.

The negotiators announced yesterday that there would be two or three further weeks of talks to solve the two remaining problems regarding the Taba border dispute – selection of the three international arbitrators from a list of 30 names submitted by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, and agreement on maps bearing the border demarcation as viewed by each side. The ratification process of yesterday's agreement by both governments will take a similar period of time, it is understood.

Foreign Ministry Director-General David Kimche said at the airport: "It was a long and difficult conception but congratulations, we have a boy."

Murphy defined the agreement yesterday as "a major step toward resolving the Taba issue." He said that both sides had the "incentive" to complete the negotiations and sign the *compromis*.

The Egyptian and Israeli negotiators, and the American mediators, issued a joint statement in Cairo yesterday declaring that the sides had "completed work on a draft arbitral *compromis*, with the exception of selecting names of non-national arbitrators and the technical elaboration of the annex."

The two sides stated that the procedure for the selection of the arbitrators had been agreed upon, as had the principles according to which the mapping would be carried out.

Tamir told *The Jerusalem Post* last night that the question of compensation for the victims of the Ras Burka shooting last October has been satisfactorily resolved. The families will not have to make claims via Egyptian courts, since a special method for payment of compensation has been worked out between the Israeli delegation and the Egyptian minister of justice.

It is understood that last Thursday night's meeting between Tamir, Kimche and Mubarak was instrumental in speeding up the agreement, as was Murphy's active involvement. The talks at Ifrane between Peres and Morocco's King Hassan, as well as U.S. Vice President George Bush's recent visit to the Middle East, also helped improve the atmosphere at the talks.

Mubarak, according to Tamir, is anxious to have a summit meeting with Peres soon after the agreement is ratified. At the time of that summit, Egypt is expected to name an ambassador to Israel – some four years after Egypt's first ambassador, Saad Mortada, was recalled to Cairo in the wake of the Sabra and Shatilla massacres.

Tamir phoned Peres from Cairo at 6 p.m. yesterday and told him, using military jargon, "mission accomplished."

Soon after his arrival at the airport here, Tamir briefed Minister without Portfolio Ezer Weizman on some of the details of the negotiations. Tamir gave Weizman special regards from Mubarak, who wanted Weizman to know that he remains one of the most popular Israelis in Egypt.

It is believed that following the Peres-Mubarak summit, Peres is likely to visit the U.S. and Canada – prior to the October rotation.

At Wednesday's inner cabinet meeting, Likud ministers are expected to criticize the extent of concessions to Egypt on normalization of relations issues. Tamir and Kimche are expected to defend the *compromis* and the Egyptian commitments and assurances on normalization as the best attainable. Egypt, in addition to promising to return its ambassador to Tel Aviv, has pledged to fulfil tourism and trade pacts.

Avraham Tamir (Dani Rosenblum)

Egyptian delegation chief Nabil al-Arabi reads a statement to reporters in Cairo yesterday announcing that Israeli and Egyptian negotiators have agreed on most terms for arbitration on Taba. (Reuter telephoto)

'Return of territories discussed'

Shawwa tells of secret talks with Peres

Post Middle East Staff

Deposed Gaza mayor Rashad Shawwa revealed yesterday that he had met secretly "a number of times" over the past four months with Prime Minister Peres to discuss Shawwa's plan for the return of the territories to Arab rule.

In an interview yesterday with the BBC, Shawwa said Peres had told him Israel was prepared to withdraw from the Gaza Strip on condition Israel retained control of security and foreign affairs. Shawwa said he had rejected the idea.

Shawwa told *The Jerusalem Post* that at least two of the meetings had been initiated by Peres, and one was at his request. He said only one or two of Peres's advisers attended the meetings.

Shawwa said that while no date had been set for further discussions, he would be willing to meet again with Peres.

"All through my discussions I made it very clear that I am in no position to negotiate, and that I am just talking things over," Shawwa said.

Shawwa said he discussed his plan to return the West Bank to Jordan, the Gaza Strip to Egypt and the Golan Heights to Syria.

In his remarks to the BBC, Shawwa criticized Peres's recent meeting with 25 Palestinians from the territories, and said it would be foolish for Peres to believe he could create a new leadership in the territories. However, Shawwa said the PLO was unrealistic, and had failed to evaluate correctly the situation in the territories. He called on the PLO to accept Security Council Resolution 242, or to step aside and give a mandate to persons in the territories who accept the resolution.

Shawwa also told the BBC that he had turned down Israeli offers of protection following threats made against him after his recent criticism of the PLO.

Rashad Shawwa (Israel Sun)

Shultz pushes for Jordan bank in areas

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz is understood to be "extremely eager" to wrap up the Israeli-Jordanian contacts on the opening of branches of a Jordanian bank in the West Bank, sources in Jerusalem said yesterday.

Shultz apparently hopes that the bank would act as a cats-paw for the resurgence of Jordanian influence in the territories, and as a channel for Jordanian funds and western aid coming through Jordan for the development of the territories.

Sources in the Prime Minister's Office said yesterday that Prime Minister Peres "supports" the opening of branches of a Jordanian bank, and that Defence Minister Rabin, who is responsible for the territories, is also agreeable to the idea.

But Rabin is conditioning such a development on the military government's ability to supervise the activities of the branches, presumably to keep out PLO funds.

There have been recent Israeli-Jordanian exchanges on the matter, via American mediation. Israeli officials are worried that too much advance publicity could lead either to King Hussein getting cold feet or to right-wing protests in Israel.

It is not yet clear which Jordanian bank is being considered for the move, but it is understood that the negotiations are fairly well advanced.

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Boy saves woman from fire

A 14-year-old boy, who helped a woman soldier to safety from a burning Jerusalem apartment on Saturday night is to receive a prize and a citation from Mayor Teddy Kollek today.

The soldier was asleep in her parents' apartment in the German Colony on Saturday night when an electric boiler exploded, setting the apartment on fire.

Neighbours, who spotted the flames and called the fire brigade, knew that the woman was inside the apartment alone; her parents were on holiday in Europe.

Cobi Hess, 14, who lives nearby, shinned up the drainpipe of the building and burst into the blazing third floor apartment through a window. He woke the soldier up, and the two made their way safely out of the building.

The fire brigade took two hours to bring the blaze under control. (Itim)

Three soldiers hurt in blast at hitching point

By JOEL GREENBERG

Three IDF soldiers were slightly wounded yesterday when a charge exploded near an army hitch-hiking point at the Efrat junction, near Gush Etzion.

Two of the soldiers were taken to Hadassah hospital at Ein Karem and the third was treated on the spot.

Not all the roads lead on to Baghdad

ASHKELON (Itim). – Clad in traditional black Beduin garb, the 91-year-old man stood in the dock of the magistrates court here. As Judge Zvi Nadiv began speaking to him, Aljazi Nazal Hamad drew himself up to his full height – which wouldn't embarrass the average basketball player – and concentrated hard on the judge's questions.

Nadiv: How old are you?

Hamad: Maybe 81. (Hamad's Jordanian identity card gives his age as 91).

Nadiv: Where were you headed for?

Hamad: Your honour, I was trying to get to Baghdad. It's a long way, I know, but slowly, slowly, it's possible to get there.

Hamad was picked up in the Dead Sea area on Friday on suspicion of infiltration.

Nadiv instructed that he be remanded into custody for eight days, until arrangements for his return to Jordan are finalized.

[Baghdad lies to the east, not to the west, of Jordan.]

The weather at major Swissair destinations

10.8.86

	MIN. C	MIN. F	MAX. C	MAX. F	
AMSTERDAM	12	54	24	75	Clear
BRUSSELS	11	52	25	77	Clear
BUENOS AIRES	14	57	19	66	Rain
CHICAGO	15	58	30	86	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	15	59	21	70	Clear
FRANKFURT	15	59	28	82	Cloudy
GENEVA	17	63	28	82	Cloudy
HELSINKI	16	61	24	75	Clear
HONGKONG	26	79	27	81	Rain
JOHANNESBURG	10	50	23	73	Clear
LISBON	19	66	26	79	Rain
LONDON	14	57	24	75	Cloudy
MADRID	14	57	32	90	Clear
MONTREAL	17	63	23	73	Clear
NEW YORK	22	72	31	87	Rain
OSLO	11	52	19	66	Cloudy
PARIS	14	57	27	81	Cloudy
RIO DE JANEIRO	13	55	31	88	Cloudy
SAO PAULO	12	54	25	77	Clear
STOCKHOLM	14	57	21	69	Clear
TOKYO	25	77	32	90	Clear
TORONTO	18	64	27	81	Clear
VIENNA	18	65	25	79	Clear
ZURICH	16	61	27	81	Clear

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THE WEATHER

	Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's Max
Jerusalem	41	18-28	28
Golan	40	18-30	30
Nahariya	78	—30	30
Safad	39	16-28	28
Haifa Port	—	—	—
Tiberias	38	22-35	36
Nazareth	45	20-31	32
Afula	48	20-32	33
Shomron	41	20-30	31
Tel Aviv	65	20-29	30
B-G Airport	53	21-30	31
Jericho	42	22-36	37
Gaza	69	22-29	29
Beersheba	34	20-32	33
Eilat	22	25-38	39

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

The new French ambassador and Mrs. Alain Pierret made an official visit to Haifa yesterday. They were greeted at city hall by Mayor Arye Gurel.

Yehoshua Cohen, 64, of Sde Boker

SDE BOKER (Itim). – Yehoshua Cohen, an early member of this kibbutz and a companion of David Ben-Gurion during his famous long morning walks, was laid to rest here yesterday. He died on Friday from a heart attack at the age of 64.

Cohen was born in Tel Aviv, and moved with his family to Kfar Sava at the age of six. Eight years later he joined the Irgun Zvai Leumi. After the split in the underground organization, he joined and fought in Lehi, before moving to Sde Boker.

Peretz Gordon, at 63

TEL AVIV (Itim). – Peretz Gordon, former Israeli consul in India and head of the national organization of insurance agencies, was buried yesterday in Holon. He died on Friday at the age of 63.

Gordon served as manager of several Koor companies, and edited the professional journal *Insurance in Israel* which he founded in 1974.

LATE SPORT

Ivan Lendl gained revenge over the Wimbledon champion when he defeated Boris Becker 6-4, 7-6 in the final of the Vermont tournament last night. (Earlier story Page 5)

Police wage war on traffic offenders

By BARBARA AMOUYAL and MENACHEM SHALEV

Police must wage an "offensive war" on criminally negligent drivers, Police Inspector-General David Kraus told a meeting of the National Police Command yesterday. "Our job is not only to pick up the pieces after a fatal crash, but to rid the streets of accident-causing offenders," Kraus said.

Kraus ordered district commanders and operational chiefs to increase police presence on the highways and main city streets. He instructed traffic patrols to issue tickets and, if necessary, to arrest offenders who swerve out of lanes, pass irresponsibly, fail to use their blinkers or speed.

Starting today, patrolmen will work longer shifts and vacation leave will be cut by one day. The number of Civil Guard volunteers serving during daylight and rush hours will be doubled.

National police operational commander Meshulam Amit yesterday rejected suggestions to establish a national traffic police. According to Amit, the subject has been discussed intermittently for the past several years, but police have no intention of dismantling existing regional traffic units.

Amit insisted that the cost of forming a separate unit could be better invested in preventive-action programmes.

Police yesterday discussed ways to fight highway fatalities, among them requiring installation of "black boxes" that would record technical information useful in case of accidents in all trucks, large vans and public transportation vehicles; the establishment of medical boards responsible for testing the mental and physical health of all drivers; prohibiting drivers from travelling between midnight and 5 a.m. in the first year after they acquire their licence; and mandatory periodic educational courses for all drivers.

Uriel Lynn (Likud), chairman of the Knesset panel on road safety, sent a four-point letter to Police Minister Bar-Lev yesterday outlining ways in which the committee believed accidents could be reduced. According to Lynn, police should deploy more unmarked patrol cars, and increase the number of motorcycle policemen.

Lynn also suggested that police be relieved of writing parking tickets and of directing traffic. He insisted that these jobs could be done by municipal authorities.

In other developments, the emergency roadside phones on the Tel Aviv-Haifa highway are to be back in use within a few days, after four years out of service.

Following an appeal by Health Minister Gur, Magen David Adom yesterday agreed to monitor the emergency phone calls and to direct assistance to those in need. Gur overcame the MDA refusal to activate the system by taking it upon himself to secure the additional budget needed to monitor the phones on a 24-hour basis.

The previous system, which was in use for ten years, was based on cable and was in a constant state of disrepair. The new system, which was installed a month ago by the Motorola company at a cost of NIS 250,000, is radio-based. It stretches from the Gelilot junction in the south to the Hadera junction in the north.

Anyone needing assistance on the highway will be able to communicate toll-free at the push of a button with MDA headquarters in Tel Aviv.

The MDA spokesman called on the public to refrain from clogging the system up with calls which are not emergencies.

The Health Ministry said that it would propose similar systems on other roads.

Meanwhile, a Haifa Magistrates Court yesterday remanded into police custody for eight days Falah Abu Nasser, 47, of Kafr Tubas, who was driving the bus which collided with a car in Tel Hanan on Friday, killing the four persons in the automobile.

The victims, three members of a family and a friend, were buried yesterday.

After 8 months of talks

Call to ban Mormon missionary activities

By MENACHEM SHALEV
For The Jerusalem Post

The ministerial committee on the Mormon centre in Jerusalem, capping eight months of deliberations, yesterday unanimously called on the attorney-general and the Israel Lands Administration to amend the Mormons' lease to explicitly prohibit missionary activities.

But in a statement highlighted by tough language on proselytizing, the committee accepted Deputy Attorney-General Yoram Bar-Sela's legal opinion that there was no legal way to stop construction of the centre, which has received all the necessary licences.

Communications Minister Amnon Rubinstein was the sole dissenter from the committee's call to re-examine the law against missionary activities and ensure that such activities "are as restricted as possible," and from the committee's "steadfast rejection" of such activities.

Justice Minister Avraham Sharir joined Rubinstein in dissenting from the committee's statement that "missionary activity is one of the foundations of the Mormon church."

Interior Minister Yitzhak Peretz's proposal to stop the building, despite the deputy attorney-general's opinion, was rejected by a vote of 5-3, with Religious Affairs Minister Yosef Burg and Minister-without-Portfolio Yosef Shapira voting for the proposal.

Sharon against air-conditioner proposal

By ASHER WALLFISH

Industry and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon yesterday blocked a proposal by Transport Minister Haim Corfu to make factory-installed vehicle air-conditioners cheaper as a safety measure for drivers, arguing tha the local car air-conditioner industry would be penalized.

After experts from the Ministries of Industry, Finance and Transport agreed last week to drop the 30 per cent purchase tax on factory-equipped air-conditioners in cars arriving from a broad, Corfu sought cabinet approval.

The only one to object was Sharon. When Corfu insisted that Sharon's representative had backed the proposed cut without reservation, Sharon replied: "I'm the one who says yes or no, and I say no. I have local industry to protect."

A Transport Ministry source told *The Jerusalem Post* last night that the only air-conditioners for cars which carry purchase tax are those arriving built-in. The source said that a foreign-made air conditioner delivered with the new vehicle inside the trunk, for later installation here, carries the same customs as the identical unit built-in (between 25-32 per cent) but no purchase tax.

"Sharon must have misunderstood what was being proposed," *The Post* was told.

The anomalies in taxation of vehicle air-conditioners are even more complicated, *The Post* was told. The very same foreign-made air-conditioner sold in the shop, rather than delivered inside the trunk of the car, carries between 10 and 16 per cent customs and no purchase tax. An Israeli-name car air-conditoner containing imported as well as local parts also carried the same customs and no purchase tax.

The Transport Ministry source told *The Post* that the different taxation rates makes it theoretically possible for unscrupulous dealers to cheat the tax authorities as well as the car purchasers. But the source could not cite cases.

During the cabinet discussion, Sharon said that reckless Arab drivers from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip endanger the lives of others on the roads. He said the narrow Latrun-Nahshon-Beersheba road was especially unsafe.

The minister travels this road frequently to get to his Negev farm.

This prompted Defence Minister Rabin to remark that of the accidents in which 44 lives were lost on the roads in the past fortnight, none was caused by an Arab driver from the administered areas.

Sharon: "What about the Givati crossroads crash? What about the Tel Hanan crash?"

Rabin: "There is no evidence that Arab drivers were to blame in those two cases either."

One of the ministers told *The Post* later: "Sharon gave us a good example of the air-conditioner problem. He fell asleep at yesterday's cabinet because of the heat, but no lives were lost. When a driver drowses in the heat because he has no air-conditioner, it's a different tale."

Peretz loses panel app't, sends protest to Shamir

By ASHER WALLFISH

Interior Minister Yitzhak Peretz, the leader of the Shas party, tried to put the screws onto the Likud yesterday in an attempt to get himself a seat on the Committee for the Appointment of Rabbinical Court Judges – *dayanim*.

At yesterday's weekly cabinet session, where the government's two statutory representatives on the 10-member body were approved, Peretz suddenly woke up after Housing Minister David Levy and Religious Affairs Minister Yosef Burg were appointed to the panel.

Burg heads the National Religious Party, one of Shas's rivals in the Orthodox camp.

Peretz has demanded another vote at next week's cabinet session.

He reportedly passed a note to Vice Premier Shamir, in which he said that it was "high time the Likud learned from the Alignment how to take care of it political allies, who alone could assure it the power it seeks."

After the note's contents had leaked, Peretz told ministers privately outside the meeting that "Shas stands by the Likud, but the Likud continually lets Shas down instead of protecting its interests."

Levy and Burg were the two cabinet representatives before the 1984 elections. But after the elections and until the vote today, the committee did not have enough members and was therefore legally paralyzed.

By next week's session, Peretz hopes to persuade the Likud to drop Levy's candidacy and appoint him to the committee instead.

After Peretz realized what happened yesterday, he blurted out: "I'm a rabbi and a *dayan* too. Why shouldn't I have a seat on the appointment committee?"

But Burg defended the reappointments, saying he favoured the status quo.

"True, Peretz is a *dayan*," Burg said, "but he does not function as one while in the cabinet. In any case, Peretz's Shas party is not known to support the Chief Rabbinate as an institution, or the system of religious courts."

Peretz, nettled by now, called out: "That's untrue. Shas supports the Chief Rabbinate. Shas is a Zionist party, if you want to know. Shas demands representation on the appointments committee. We shall not agree to being shut out of such decisions."

The two Knesset members on the committee are the NPR's David Dunino and Rabbi Menahem Hacohen, of the Alignment. The Shas MK who stood for election, Rabbi Ya'acov Yosef, son of former Sephardi chief rabbi and Shas mentor Ovadia Yosef, was embarrassed in the Knesset secret ballot, when only his own four member Shas faction voted for him. Even non-believer Chaika Grossman of the Mapam faction outdid him with five votes.

Na'amat head returns from South Africa

Na'amat Secretary-General Masha Lubelsky, the only white woman invited to participate in a recent convention of South African black women's groups, returned yesterday from Johannesburg.

The assembly, dedicated to the theme, "Development, Peace and Equality" was organized by an umbrella group of five women's groups. Lubelsky's participation was opposed by one black leader on the grounds that Israel provides arms to South Africa.

Lubelsky told the convention that she was attending as a representative of working women in Israel, and not of the government. A leader of the assembly, rose to Lubelsky's defence and explained that black South African women had received training at the Histadrut Afro-Asian institute, and that Lubelsky's organization identified with the struggle of blacks. Lubelsky was then accepted by the group.

During her seven-day visit, Lubelsky toured Soweto without incident and met with veteran anti-apartheid MP Helen Suzman.

Suzman defended Israel's ties with the South African white minority government on the grounds that such ties were essential to Israel.

The trip was made with the support and approval of the Foreign Ministry. (Itim)

Putting his best paw forward is Kalif, a two and a half-month-old tiger cub, on parade yesterday with Tiger Company, Leicestershire and Northamptonshire's army cadets – known as Junior Tigers – at their Folkestone summer camp. Kalif is the mascot of the regiment whose emblem is the Royal Tiger. (AFP telephoto)

Factory suspected in water pollution

By MENACHEM SHALEV
For The Jerusalem Post

Health Ministry experts yesterday were homing in on the source of contaminated water in Kiryat Gat, as residents continued to drink only boiled drinking water for the third straight day.

Ministry troubleshooters, who examined Kiryat Gat's water mains throughout the day, suspected that a factory in the city's industrial area was tainting the water supplies. They said that conclusive findings would probably be available this morning.

Tests on the drinking water have revealed a sevenfold increase in the concentration of *coli fecali* bacteria, which are carried in excrement and cause intestinal disease.

The Kiryat Gat municipality yesterday chlorinated the city's water supplies.

The Health Ministry yesterday also instructed all municipalities and local councils in the country to check their water pipelines and towers for possible contamination.

No illnesses have been reported as a result of the contaminated water. A Health Ministry spokesman said that the lack of illnesses, both in Kiryat Gat and in Kiryat Ata, where similiar contamination was found last week, is a result of improvements in water quality control. Stricter supervision and periodic examinations of water were instituted following last year's dysentery epicemic in the Haifa Bay area, in which over 9,000 people took ill from drinking tainted water.

Second man held as synagogue vandal

By BARBARA AMOUYAL
For The Jerusalem Post

Police arrested a second West Bank resident yesterday on suspicion of destroying a Tora scroll and several hundred prayer books at a Habad synagogue in Jerusalem last week.

The suspect, a 22-year-old watchman working in the capital's Givat Shaul industrial area, is a cousin of 19-year-old Jihad Shawamra, who was arrested last Friday on suspicion of ransacking the nearby synagogue.

Shawamra, also a watchman employed in Givat Shaul, was yesterday remanded for 15 days by the magistrates court.

According to police, Shawamra is suspected of at least two other break-ins in which tens of thousands of shekels worth of cash and property were stolen. Shawamra is also suspected of vandalizing a National Insurance Institute warehouse in Givat Shaul in which Israeli flags were destroyed and pro-PLO slogans were spray-painted.

Gush Emunim: Prohibit shooting at settlers

By JOEL GREENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Leaders of Gush Emunim yesterday demanded that soldiers be prohibited from shooting at settlers, following an incident last week in which troops opened fire at a Gush Emunim vehicle which ran a roadblock near Jericho.

"There must be an order from above that under no conditions should there be firing, neither in the air nor at settlers," said Kiryat Arba Rabbi Moshe Levinger, at a Jerusalem press conference. "Opening fire on brothers is the beginning of civil war."

Meanwhile, the army charged that the settlers had diverted soldiers from security tasks when the settlers attempted to slip by army roadblocks to reach Jericho's ancient synagogue.

At the press conference, Levinger and other Gush Emunim leaders Daniella Weiss and Elyakim Ha'etzni gave their version of Wednesday's shooting incident.

They said soldiers 300 metres ahead of the roadblock fired into a dry riverbed in which a few dozen Gush Emunim members were walking. A Gush Emunim van then came under fire when it rushed to the roadblock to report the shooting, they said.

"Settlers were shot at twice...possible on orders from higher up. It is inconceivable to use arms against settlers, even shooting in the air," Weiss said.

A senior military source last night flatly denied the Gush Emunim charges, and said shots were fired only when settlers driving the vehicle refused orders to stop.

"It is inconceivable that anyone should disobey soldiers manning a roadblock," the source said, adding that such action could lead to loss of life.

"The soldiers involved in the recent events in Jericho were to have been training...and any diversion from this activity which is not an immediate security necessity is harmful," the source said.

He noted that terrorists and criminals in the West Bank had in the past used cars with Israeli licence plates, and had worn IDF uniforms.

Round One to mental hospital workers

Private mental hospitals yesterday won a round in their fight either to be paid on time for caring for "murderers" and other difficult psychiatric patients or to be allowed to transfer them to government hospitals.

Responding to a petition by 12 private hospitals, the High Court of Justice ordered the Health Ministry to explain why it has not complied with their request for a list of vacancies in government mental hospitals.

The private hospitals have sought the list in order to transfer 3,200 patients to government hospitals.

The government, they told the High Court, has sent them the most difficult cases – including murderers, violent patients and ones who have lost control of their physical functions – but has not paid them on time for their services.

The Health Ministry was responsible for a decline in care by private mental hospitals, the petitioners claimed. "In the course of the last year the situation has continued to worsen," read the petition. "It has reached the point where in several hospitals, workers are leaving because they are paid late. There is a feeling that the hospitals are on the verge of collapse."

The private hospitals claimed that they had made repeated attempts in recent months to come to terms with the Health Ministry but that the ministry had refused to honour its commitments.

If the ministry was not willing to pay for their services, argued the private hospitals, they would not continue to provide them.

The government was given seven days to respond to the court order. (Itim)

Menachem Shalev adds:

The Health Ministry last night issued a sharply worded statement against the private psychiatric hospitals, accusing them of trying to form an illegal cartel and of refusing to comply with Health Ministry requests for data on which to base new fees schedules for hospitalization.

A Health Ministry spokesman said that the private hospitals were following "irresponsible leaders."

AIR FORCE

(Continued from Page One)

yesterday wthout causing any injuries or damage.

Army sources said it appeared that the rockets had been fired from north of the South Lebanon security zone.

Yesterday was the second time in two weeks that Katyushas had fallen in the region. A number hit on July 30 without causing injuries or damage.

Yesterday afternoon, gunmen fired on South Lebanon Army troops in Aisheye, killing one soldier and injuring another. SLA troops returned fire.

Leopard was poisoned

A seven-year-old leopard, Tihamat, found dead a month ago, died from eating food that had been injected with strychnine, Nature Reserves Authority officials reported yesterday.

Tihamat was under the care of the authority, and was being monitored with a transmitter that was attached to her collar. An autopsy revealed that Tihamat was poisoned.

Officials have opened an investigation to discover who is responsible for the poisoning.

Swiss deliver ultimatum on Davis Cup

By JACK LEON
Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. – The Swiss Tennis Association yesterday informed its Israeli counterpart in a sharp telex message that it must have a final reply by noon today on the controversial European Zone "B" Davis Cup final between the two countries. The match has been scheduled for the October 3-5 Rosh Hashana weekend and the Swiss are insisting on financial remuneration if they agree to Israel's suggestion to bring it forward to October 1-3, finishing not later than 6 p.m. on Rosh Hashana eve.

Israel Tennis Association chairman David Harnik told *The Jerusalem Post* last night that the Swiss claim that they would lose a total of $35,000 in gate receipts and TV income if they agreed to the change of dates.

The Swiss, in reply to a message from the ITA, reiterated that their agreement to a new date was conditional on the ITA paying them compensation of $10,000. In addition the Israelis were asked to pay for their own air tickets to Zurich and hotel accommodation during the match (the accepted Davis Cup practice is for the host-nation to take care of all these expenses). The ITA message, sent on Friday, had described these financial demands as "unjustified and exaggerated."

Harnik said he plans to telephone International Tennis Federation Davis Cup committee secretary Lindy Morgan in London to discuss the matter today before deciding on a reply to the Swiss.

In disputes of this nature, the federation usually accepts any compromise agreeable to both parties, but it has the power of arbitration if no agreement can be reached.

Liver transplanted to three-week-old baby

PITTSBURGH, (AFP). – A three-week-old baby boy has become one of the youngest ever recipients of a transplanted liver in a nine-hour operation here, a spokesman for the city's Children's Hospital said yesterday.

Michael Boggs, born July 15 with a defective liver, was in "critical" condition after the operation.

With deep sorrow we announce the passing of our head of the family

Reb NATHANIEL (Sany) SLONIM ל"ז

Bialistok — Melbourne — Jerusalem

who passed away Shabbat Hazon, 4 Av 5746 (9.8.86)

His wife: Lily
and son: Yaakov

Shiva at 14/44 Rehov Ha'arazim, Beit Hakerem, Jerusalem.

To Willi Badian and his family

our sincere condolences at the death of his mother

NITTA BADIAN ל"ז

British Airways Management and Staff

To Mr. Willy Badian,

We share your grief on the passing of your

Mother ל"ז

Global International Transport Management and staff

The Institute of Advanced Dental Education — Haifa share the grief of Dr. Kurt Dankwart on the loss of his

Wife

Moscow meeting could pave way for U.S.- Soviet summit

Top-level arms talks today

MOSCOW.– A group of top U.S. arms experts led by veteran negotiator Paul Nitze arrived in Moscow yesterday for talks on nuclear and space weapons with Soviet officials which could pave the way for a new superpower summit.

Tass news agency said the talks, starting today, were part of preparations for a meeting between foreign minister Eduard Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in Washington in September.

Shultz and Shevardnadze will be working towards a second summit between President Reagan and Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev, due later this year according to the understanding they reached when they met in Geneva last year.

Shultz, speaking last Thursday, seemed less certain, however, that Reagan and Gorbachev would meet this year, saying that Nitze's mission to Moscow was to help get the next round of Geneva arms talks off to a fast start.

With Moscow maintaining its position that the next summit must produce at least some concrete progress on arms control, these talks are seen as crucial to bringing Gorbachev and Reagan together.

Diplomats noted that Washington was sending a very high-level team to meet an equally senior Soviet side.

Apart from Nitze, now Reagan's special adviser on arms control, the U.S. party also includes Washington's three negotiators at Geneva, Max Kampelman, Ronald Lehman and Maynard Glitman, as well as assistant secretary of defence Richard Perle and Pentagon arms control expert Robert Linhard. They made no comment to reporters at the airport here.

The Foreign Ministry said chief arms negotiator Viktor Karpov would head Moscow's team, which would also include Geneva strategic weapons negotiator Alexei Obukhov, Colonel-General Nikolai Chervov of the Armed Forces General Staff and arms expert Nikolai Ditinov.

After strains in U.S.-Soviet relations, prospects for a summit improved earlier this year with a flurry of high-level East-West contacts and an exchange of seemingly promising letters between Gorbachev and Reagan.

But Reagan has scuttled press reports of a compromise involving a delay in deployment of his "Star Wars" missile defence system, which remains the major concern of the Soviet Union.

Some U.S. experts said in Washington that the Nitze mission might well be aimed predominantly at domestic policy considerations.

"It is an opportunity to defuse legislative moves by showing there is movement," said Bruce Weinrod, of the influential Conservative Heritage Foundation "think tank."

The House of Representatives, acting on the strongest arms control measure to come before Congress in recent memory, approved on Friday a temporary ban in nuclear weapons testing – an issue that Moscow, which has observed a unilateral freeze for a year, says is crucial for world peace.

The U.S. Administration opposes halting tests and, on the same day as the House voted, rebuffed a call by Mexico, India, Greece, Tanzania, Sweden and Argentina for the superpowers to halt tests under a verification plan they would administer. (Reuter, AP)

Ex-chief of India army shot dead

NEW DELHI (AFP). – Former army chief of staff Arun Sridhar Vaidya, the most decorated man in India's armed forces, was shot dead yesterday by four unidentified gunmen in Poona, western India.

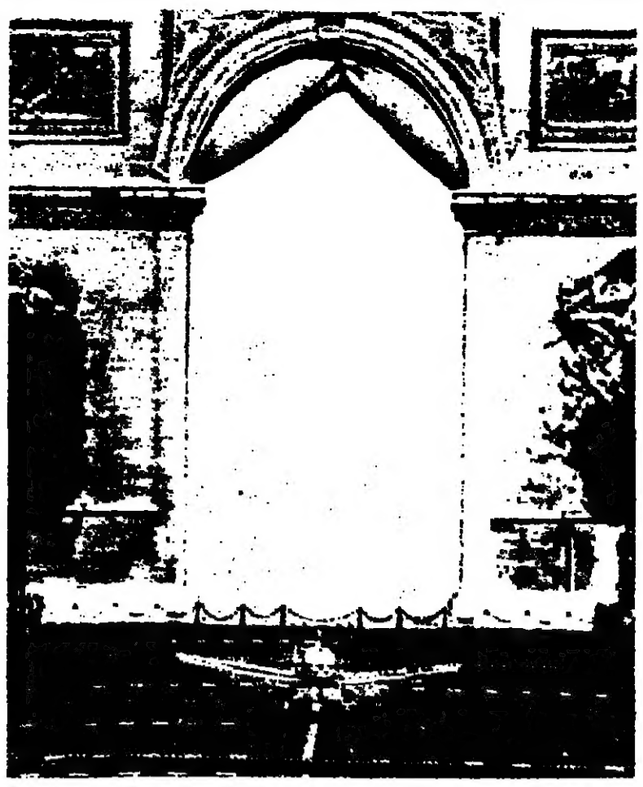
Retired General Vaidya, who led the army at the time of the assault on Sikhism's holiest shrine, the Golden Temple in Amritsar, had recently received death threats from Sikh militants, according to press reports.

Four men on scooters or motorbikes drove up to the general's car as he was going home yesterday and opened fire. Vaidya was hit in the neck and chest. His wife, who was sitting beside him, suffered a thigh injury, and a cyclist was wounded.

According to official figures more than 650 people died in the assault on the Golden Temple, in June 1984. Nearly all the dead – unofficially estimated at more than 1,000 – were Sikhs, and a number of death threats were reported at the time also.

Gen. Vaidya, 59, was appointed army Chief of Staff in August 1983 and retired in December 1985 to Poona, near his birthplace of Bombay.

His death comes only days after the Punjab police had announced a major breakthrough in their battle with separatists. On Saturday, they arrested 29-year-old Manbir Singh and 15 other wanted extremists. Punjab's Director-General of Police, Julio Ribeiro, told reporters that Singh was one of the country's six most wanted extremists. He styled himself commander-in-chief of the Khalistan Commando Force, which police have blamed for a series of massacres of Hindus in the Sikh-majority state this year.



Small plane shown landing on the broad Avenue Champs Elysées in Paris yesterday morning, startling strollers as it swooped out of the sky and rolled to a stop in front of the Arc de Triomphe. The pilot, 50-year-old Albert Maltret, had taken advantage of the closing of traffic on the famed thoroughfare in the heart of Paris to stage the stunt, the reason for which was not clear. He was detained by the police and the plane towed off the street by a truck. Traffic around the Champs Elysées was blocked off for the shooting of a film to promote Paris's candidacy for the 1992 Olympics. (Reuter)

Protest and debate mark Berlin Wall anniversary

WEST BERLIN. – Protests prompted by this Wednesday's 25th anniversary of the Berlin Wall flared this weekend with young demonstrators scaling the three-metre high concrete barrier and taunting armed Communist border guards with West German flags and slogans.

Police said a 30-year-old man started two fires on a wooden stretch of the 160-km wall in front of the historic Brandenburg Gate early yesterday. The blaze was put out by border guards and the man was held briefly by British military police.

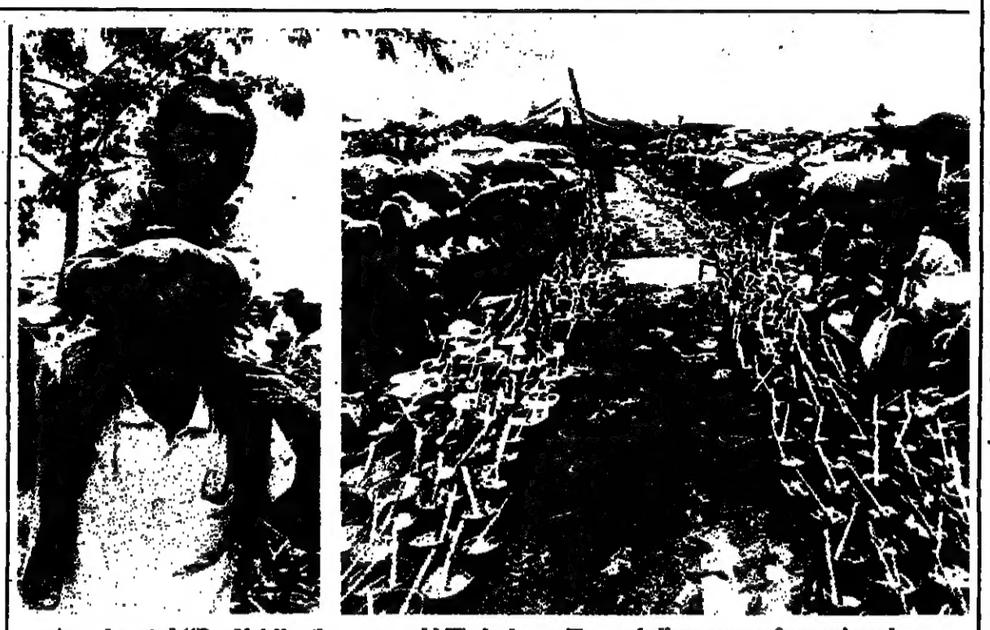
The incidents seemed certain to draw a stiff protest from Communist authorities. They came just three days before East and West were due to engage in ideological battle about the wall.

East German leader Erich Honecker is to speak in East Berlin on Wednesday after a marchpast by the uniformed workers militia. As East German security chief, Honecker had sent out the militia in the early hours of August 13, 1961, to draw a line of barbed wire and brick across streets at a time when an exodus of highly-skilled people was bleeding the East German economy.

In West Berlin the same day, Chancellor Helmut Kohl is to denounce the wall at a memorial to the 74 people killed in attempts to cross to the Western side.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan has called on Eastern Bloc nations to tear down the wall as a step toward improving East-West relations.

So long as the wall existed, it would be a "weight" on relations, Reagan said in an interview to be published in the West German daily newspaper *Bild* today. (Reuter, AFP)



An exhausted "Dr. Noi," a three-year-old Thai whom villagers believe can perform miraculous cures with his magic tree bark, is carried to a healing session over the weekend. At right, thousands of peasants line his route with bowls containing candles, incense and bark. (Reuter telephotos)

Peru jets hit Amazon jungle cocaine bases

LIMA (Reuter). – The Peruvian government, vowing to wage its battle against drugs alone, has launched a major anti-cocaine operation and sent two squadrons of air force warplanes against traffickers' bases in the Amazon jungle.

Interior Minister Abel Salinas told a news conference that jets strafed, bombed and fired rockets at two of the 12 bases targeted to start the campaign Saturday.

He said it was the first time that any government in the world had deployed fighter aircraft in an anti-narcotics drive.

"We want to show that Peru is using its own means to fight drug traffickers and we will not allow foreign forces to enter the country to fight the scourge," Salinas said. However, Peru has accepted $30 million from the U.S. in the past year to fight the drug trade.

Neighbouring Bolivia, the world's second biggest producer of Coca leaf, launched a major anti-trafficking drive with the backing of 170 U.S. troops and helicopters.

The U.S. deployment caused an outcry over what many Bolivians saw as an infringement of their national sovereignty.

Peru and Bolivia together grow about 90 per cent of the illicit coca leaf crop, raw material for the world's cocaine, according to narcotics experts. The U.S. State Department estimates 4.4 tonnes of cocaine were produced last year in Peru.

ANTI-PORN. – The Chinese military authorities have forbidden servicemen to get drunk or read pornography, the Chinese Communist party newspaper *People's Daily* reported yesterday.

UAE sure of chess Olympiad despite Israel's boycott bid

DUBAI (AP). – The United Arab Emirates proceeded with preparations to host the 1986 Chess Olympiad in November, despite Israel's bid for an international boycott, organizers said yesterday.

They said invitations were sent out to 100 countries three weeks ago and so far 21, including England and the Soviet Union, have responded favourably.

The U.S. Chess Federation was meanwhile reported to have voted to attend and protest Israel's exclusion to the host country. The federation, holding its annual convention in Franklin, New Jersey, voted this weekend to send a six-member team to Dubai for the November tournament.

A second resolution by the U.S. federation, approved by voice vote, called for an end to the "conflict clause" that allows host nations to exclude countries.

The resolution threatened that U.S. participants would withdraw from the tournament if the conflict clause was not removed from the Chess Federation's charter.

In Lucerne, Switzerland, the secretary-general of the International Chess Federation (Fide), Lim Kok Ann, yesterday noted that a two-thirds majority of Fide members would have to back the U.S. federation's quest for revoking the controversial clause.

A member of the UAE chess organizing committee said the U.S. and other Western countries were not expected to boycott the Olympiad because of Israel, "since they all participated in the world junior championship here last September, when Israel was not invited."

Swiss cleric likens S.A. police acts to Gestapo

GENEVA (AP). – A 71-year-old Swiss pastor, who said he spent 37 days in a South African jail without charge, returned to his homeland yesterday and likened his confinement to Nazi methods.

The Rev. Guy Edmond Subilia of the Protestant Reformed Church told reporters at Geneva airport he was never informed by authorities why he was arrested on June 15 in Carltonville.

"It recalls methods used by the Gestapo," he said.

Subilia said he was in good health. He had not been tortured but had suffered from the cold in the unheated cell of the Potchefstroom jail, about 130km. south of Johannesburg.

He said he believed another churchman still in detention was suffering from hunger. Subilia told journalists that he was worried about Jean-François Bill, a 52-year-old pastor also arrested in June who holds dual Swiss-South African nationality.

South Africa does not recognize dual nationality and this has made it more difficult for the Swiss consul to win access to Bill, he added.

The churchman estimated that he believed between 300 and 400 clerics had been arrested under the state of emergency.

Christians clash in E. Beirut bid to unseat anti-Syrians

BEIRUT (AP). – Gun battles between rival Christian forces engulfed East Beirut yesterday amid reports a revolt was underway to unseat the anti-Syrian command of the Lebanese Forces, the nation's largest Christian militia.

Some sources said that Lebanese Forces commander Samir Jeajea had fled East Beirut to his northern stronghold of Byblos as the rebels mounted their attack in Beirut's Christian sector.

But according to other reports, Jeajea remained in Beirut, and had given the rebels until midnight yesterday to withdraw from their positions and surrender.

The rebels reportedly were led by Maroun Mashalani, the Lebanese Forces commander of East Beirut's Furn El-Shubbak and Badaro residential districts.

The rebels' major target was the waterfront war council headquarters of the Lebanese Forces abutting Beirut's port, informed sources said. There was no immediate word on casualties from the fighting.

Little is known about Mashalani's political leanings. The sources said he stands in the middle of the road between Jeajea's militant anti-Syrian stance and Syrian-allied former Lebanese Forces commander Elie Hobeika, who was ousted in January.

Police said the East Beirut fighting broke out when Jeajea's forces raided suspected hideouts of Hobeika's supporters before dawn yesterday and rounded up 30 men.

Later in the day, jeeps mounted with anti-aircraft machineguns, and trucks jammed with heavily-armed militiamen, rumbled through streets as Lebanese Forces fighters sealed major roads.

Militiamen equipped with heavy machineguns and rocket-propelled grenades, ignored a peace plea from the head of the large Christian Phalange party, George Saadeh. The party's ruling politburo issued a statement calling for a prompt cease-fire-in-place, and promised to mediate a settlement.

E. Germans refuse to stem refugee tide to W. Berlin

BERLIN (AP). – East Germany will not try to stem the flow of Third World refugees to West Berlin, despite appeals from ranking West German officials, the state-run ADN news agency reported yesterday.

"There is no reason for (East Germany), as a transit land, to refuse the right of transit to foreigners merely because they want to go to West Berlin" ADN said.

In recent days, Chancellor Helmut Kohl and several other ranking West German leaders have warned that relations between the two German nations could suffer unless East Germany helps stop the refugees.

Bonn officials say the flood of mostly Third World refugees seeking asylum in West Germany is overtaxing social services. The government said 9,710 refugees sought political asylum in West Germany in July.

Australia's defence choice: the U.S. or New Zealand

SUVA, Fiji (AP). – New Zealand's prime minister, David Lange, predicted yesterday that Australia may have to choose between defence ties with the U.S. or New Zealand at the Anzus talks that start today.

He said the U.S. could put conditions on its defence cooperation with Australia which would compromise Australia's military cooperation with New Zealand.

The San Francisco meeting – involving U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden and Defence Secretary Kim Beazley – is designed to prepare a new U.S.-Australia defence agreement to replace the Australia-New Zealand-U.S. (Anzus) treaty.

New Zealand's decision to refuse docking privileges to nuclear-powered ships or vessels that may be carrying nuclear weapons prompted the U.S. to withdraw from its defence obligations there.

Lange said New Zealand depended on Australia for military exercises but that Australia viewed its military relations with the U.S. as more important than with New Zealand.

"It's ridiculous to think that Australia would compromise its security interests to accommodate New Zealand," he said. "This is a hard world."

PLO executive flays Jordan, praises Moscow for support

Post Middle East Staff

BAGHDAD. – The PLO Executive Committee yesterday criticized Jordan's recent anti-PLO meaures and praised Moscow's recent efforts to unify Palestinian ranks, in the committee's first official statement since King Hussein's expulsion of the PLO's Fatah organization.

The statement came at the end of a two-day meeting here, convened by PLO chairman Yasser Arafat and attended by his deputy, Abu Jihad (Khalil Wazir), as well as Sheikh Abdul Hamid Sayeh, speaker of the Palestinian National Council, Radio Monte Carlo reported.

The statement also condemned the recent Ifrane summit between Morocco's King Hassan and Prime Minister Shimon Peres. It repeated PLO calls for an Arab summit to confront this new "development," the radio said.

The statement called Jordan's new five-year plan for the West Bank and Gaza Strip an American-Israeli attempt to consolidate the Israli occupation and undermine the PLO's position in the territories.

Ulster marches end in clashes

BELFAST (AFP). – Violence erupted in Northern Ireland for a third successive night after marches by rival minority Roman Catholics and majority Protestants, police said here yesterday.

Several police suffered slight injuries in both Belfast and Londonderry in clashes with young stone- and bottle-throwing Catholic republicans. Police fired plastic bullets to disperse the crowds.

At Portadown, hundreds of Protestants gave a triumphant welcome to Democratic Unionist Party Deputy Leader and Member of Parliament Peter Robinson. He was arrested in the republic Friday night at the border village of Clontibret, where 100 Protestants arrived from Northern Ireland in an attempt to demonstrate border security laxity after last November's British-Irish cooperation accord.

SHARK. – A four-metre shark weighing more than 600kg. was landed yesterday by a Greek fisherman near the Gulf of Corinth, 80km. west of Athens – the third large shark caught in the same area in less than a month.

Saudis arrest 113 Iranian pilgrims

NICOSIA (AP). – A group of 113 Iranian pilgrims were arrested by Saudi Arabian police on arrival at Jedda Friday, without any explanation, Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency reported yesterday.

The pilgrims' arrest followed Saudi warnings that there would be a crackdown on any pilgrims resorting to political propaganda during the annual Islamic pilgrimage to Mecca.

Immigrant cafe bombed in Rotterdam

ROTTERDAM (Reuter). – A bomb wrecked a cafe used by immigrants from Mediterranean countries, mostly Turkey, in a Rotterdam suburb yesterday, a police spokesman said.

The blast destroyed the front of the cafe, but no one was injured. The spokesman said a group called the Schiedam Youth Front had telephoned to claim responsibility for the explosion.

Habimah National Theatre
In cooperation with Tolit Productions
Victor Hochauser is proud to present
Hamlet
With the OXFORD PLAYHOUSE COMPANY
With special thanks to the British Council
With the participation of actors from the Royal Shakespeare Company
Straight from the Edinburgh Festival
Four Tel Aviv performances only at the Habimah Hall, on September 6, 7, 8, 9
For Jerusalem residents, at the Jerusalem Theatre on September 3, 4.
Main ticket distributor:
Le'an, 101 Dizengoff (Hod Passage) Tel. 231189
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No complimentary tickets — our apologies to our friends.
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Special offer at Le'an for Visa card holders
The company is flying El Al, and staying at the Carlton, Tel Aviv

Ministry of Education and Culture

Notice

to School Principals and Kindergarten Teachers on

Water Conservation During Summer Vacation

School principals and kindergarten teachers are requested to make sure that main water outlets in the various institutions are closed during the summer vacation. This will mean large scale conservation of water.

MJ340-13-F24

When you're getting away from it all at the Tel Aviv Sheraton, You can still keep in touch with The Jerusalem Post

The Tel Aviv Sheraton Hotel distributes complimentary copies of The Jerusalem Post to guests every day.

Planned parking lot in Gan Meir

A Hebrew tree which was born in 1941 'doesn't want to die'

Tel Aviv Tel Aviv
Robert Rosenberg

In the most shaded part of Gan Meir, where stand the 69 trees of 22 varieties that the city will have to uproot to dig its planned underground parking lot, a slightly drunk man from Givatayim slouched on a bench.

Beyond a bougainvillea patch almost three metres tall, about 1,000 young Tel Aviv residents were demonstrating against the plans for the parking lot.

The crowd looked familiar to anybody who had been around in America in the 1960s.

There was a lot of long hair and women in long skirts and the serene smiles of do-gooders mingling with eccentrics and people not really acquainted with all the facts or so immersed in the facts that they can talk of nothing else.

"Yup, I'm against a parking lot here," said the man from Givatayim. "What I want is a swimming pool here. A nice big one, long, with three guards. Yup. Three, and it will be open only eight hours a day. No longer."

He yawned in the middle of his sentences, and the smell of the drink wafted into the pleasantly smogless Saturday afternoon air.

"And after a swimming pool, a synagogue, a nice big one, up there in the corner of the park," he said, pointing down a long dusty promenade of slightly bent palms. Like all the trees in the botanical park named after the late mayor Meir Dizengoff, the palms were planted in 1941.

On some of the trees were stapled posters that read: "I am a Hebrew tree, born in '41, and I don't want to die."

It is in the nature of things, as D'vora Ben Shaul might write, for trees to stir people's passions. That's why Mayor Lahat may have made a mistake in spending August in Aspen, Colorado rather than dealing with what seems to be a growing revolt against the plan to dig up two dunams in the southeast corner of the park for a lot that will hold 270 cars.

"Our passions," said one of the demonstrators, who was gawked at by the children who recognized him from Educational TV, "are aroused from an innate cynicism about politicians."

Even if the passions are not yet confrontational – despite some boasting about willingness to lie down in front of bulldozers – the Gan Meir controversy must be reckoned with in city politics.

These are the passions of people who feel cheated, and who have found a symbol for their frustration.

Lahat's problem when he returns from the Colorado mountains at the end of the month will be the discovery that the planned parking lot has turned into a symbol of the disappointment felt by the citizens he commends as the residents of "the heart of Tel Aviv" – the downtown district he wants rejuvenated and gentrified.

"Don't make promises you can't keep," could have been the theme of the rally on Saturday afternoon. The promise they don't trust in the case of Gan Meir is city hall's vow that the park won't be destroyed.

Many of the demonstrators later picnicked on the lawn next to the dusty paths and the lily pond with its beer cans and cigarette packages hiding the few goldfish that somehow survive there.

Only the man from Givatayim sat in the area that according to city hall will be affected. If the picnickers knew of his plan it probably would have horrified them even more than Lahat's.

With kids in tow, they had moved into the area called Lev Tel Aviv (Heart of Tel Aviv) because Lahat promised them that the downtown area would become gentrified into a residential and commercial area of old-style Tel Aviv buildings, parks and promenades.

City hall, say Lev Tel Aviv residents, promised to remove the lawyers' offices from the old residential buildings and to encourage facelifts for those buildings.

City hall promised that flats could be built on rooftops.

City hall promised that a park on Rehov Sheinkin would be treelined.

City hall promised...

So far, answer city hall spokesmen, some 600 offices have moved out of Lev Tel Aviv. But hundreds if not thousands remain, they admit.

The Sheinkin park is being completed, explain the spokesmen, adding the residents should be patient.

As far as fixing up buildings – why, that's the responsibility of the landlord, says city hall. And keymoney being what it is, well, you know, nowadays a landlord prefers his building to collapse than fixing it up. If it collapses then he can build something really big.

Some 350 notarized protest documents have been gathered by the ad hoc action committee to protect Gan Meir.

The committee, which is gearing up for a still-unscheduled district planning commission meeting has some 1,000 signatures on a petition. Its slogan is, "Every Tree Counts."

There wasn't much curiosity at the rally about why the district commission's session is still unscheduled.

The reason, it seems after conversations with city officials, is that no full-fledged plan for the parking lot has actually been drawn up.

Indeed, there's not much actual in the whole affair, except for the idea, which says that the area at the bottom of Sderot Ben-Zion, famous for its trees, and heading toward the Bezalel market, famous for its felafel, needs 1,000 parking spaces.

Lahat, after all, won't rush into something that involves voter passions. But when he gets back, he'll be a very busy man.

The Brits: They are everywhere in Ashkelon

By ANDY COURT
For The Jerusalem Post

When Michelle Jacobs of Liverpool walks to the supermarket in the poor Ashkelon neighbourhood where she has been living for the past few weeks, kids often approach her and ask her to play.

Never mind that Jacobs's main interest at the moment is buying groceries. Never mind that she, and roughly 85 other volunteers like her, are strangers here – affluent people from a country thousands of kilometres away.

"They know that we're English," Jacobs explained, "and that we've come here to play with them."

In Ashkelon these days, young Britons are everywhere. This summer they are running camps, several of which aim to help integrate Ethiopian children into the existing communities. This winter, they will teach English in the schools, work with problem children, help in the hospitals and welfare department.

Before the year is out, more than 600 British volunteers aged 15 to 30 will have done volunteer work in the city for periods ranging from one week to one year. Four thousand young volunteers have been involved since the programme began five years ago.

The purpose is two-fold: the volunteers get to see a side of Israeli life that they would not see on an air-conditioned bus or in the kitchens and cotton fields of a kibbutz, while the community gets a hearty supply of teachers and counsellors.

The programme began when Britain's Joint Israel Appeal decided to concentrate on Ashkelon's poorest neighbourhoods as part of Project Renewal. Three years ago, however, the volunteer programme moved under the auspices of the British immigrants society in Ashkelon, so that it could continue even after the Project Renewal programmes are phased out over the next two or three years.

Volunteers live in poor neighbourhoods and often are "adopted" by families that look after them. They are given a small allowance to cover food and living expenses.

Some volunteers, like Collette Lux, an undergraduate at Oxford University, decide to come back a second time. "I really wanted to see how my kids were," said Lux, in between the English-language games she organized with Ethiopian children at the Caravanim absorption centre. "I'm really quite possessive about them."

The children receive not only attention from the volunteers, but also motivation. "Children here don't know why they need English," said Zehava Sabach, who grew up in Ashkelon and now studies at Bar-Ilan University.

"But when there are volunteers here, it encourages them to study English because they want to say things to the volunteers, play with them, sing with them."

But Sabach, who did a year of national service in the Ashkelon school where she had been a pupil, pointed to a serious problem that Project Renewal has barely begun to address – unemployment.

"Students come back to Ashkelon after university to look for jobs," she said. "But they don't find jobs here, and so they don't stay." Thus the same communities that enjoy this influx of volunteers often have nothing to offer their own sons and daughters seeking work.

This week, a group of activists and fundraisers from Britain, most of them aged 20 to 30, came to look at the results of their programmes in Ashkelon.

Barry Searle, a 33-year-old Manchester lawyer, found himself not far from the neighbourhood where he gave an underprivileged deaf child tennis lessons a few years ago.

"It was a very emotional experience," Searle recalled. "Project Renewal in Ashkelon may be a small amount of money compared to the government's budget, but it creates a bond between two Jewish communities on opposite sides of the water. It sounds corny but it's true: participation is the name of the game."

Gavin Hanan of London – one of the 85 British volunteers now working in Ashkelon – holds up an Ethiopian child at Caravanim Absorption Centre. (Mark Green)

UK gives Waldheim a clean bill

By JERRY LEWIS
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. – The British government has found "no evidence of criminal activity" by Austrian President Kurt Waldheim during his wartime service with the German army.

Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe announced this verdict last week after a lengthy search of Defence Ministry records. These indicated there was no proof of allegations that the former UN secretary-general was responsible for the interrogation and subsequent death of British and Commonwealth prisoners of war.

The result was conveyed in a letter to Labour MP Greville Janner, a former president of the Board of Deputies of British Jews and a member of the World Jewish Congress executive that has led the campaign in Britain to expose Waldheim's past.

Janner called the government's conclusions a "whitewash" and "entirely expected," and said he intends to press for further investigations.

Earlier this year, Janner asked the government to check its records concerning the fate of at least eight British and Commonwealth prisoners of war who were questioned by Waldheim's Army Group E, which was based in Salonika during 1943 and 1944. Most of the PoWs disappeared, and some died in concentration camps.

Howe told Janner in his letter that no further action would be taken "in the absence of any further material or evidence." He said that should further evidence be produced, the government would be prepared to look at it.

Janner attacked the government's handling of the investigation. Had it checked with the West German government and at the UN, he said, it would have discovered both have evidence relating to the deaths of British PoWs. "The prime minister had refused even to ask for this evidence," he charged.

A recently established all-party group of MPs is now compiling a dossier based on the information they have concerning the fate of the British PoWs. Among them is Conservative MP Robert Rhodes James, who served as Waldheim's assistant during part of his tenure as UN secretary-general and who has already told the House of Commons he was not happy with the government's investigation in the case of Sgt. John Dryden, one of many whom it is believed Waldheim interrogated.

By the time Parliament rose for its summer recess, 117 MPs had signed a motion criticizing the government's participation in Waldheim's inauguration.

Ex-Beersheba mayor can't vote for successor

BEERSHEBA (Itim). – Former mayor Eliahu Navi and another council member have been forbidden to vote in today's mayoral elections.

Navi, who resigned recently, and Yehezkiel Wiesel were banned from taking part in the vote because neither of them live within Beersheba municipal limits.

The ban was issued by the District Court here in response to a petition lodged by businessman Moshe Tavuch.

Tavuch planned to challenge Navi for the mayorality in the last elections, but he was not allowed to stand because he was then a Jerusalem resident. He now lives in Beersheba.

500 million Moslems to mark Id Al-Adha

By YAACOV LAMDAN
Special to The Jerusalem Post

Later this week, some 500 million Moslems around the world, including those in Israel, will celebrate Id Al-Adha, the Feast of the Sacrifice.

The festival is closer than any other Islamic holiday to Jewish tradition, because it marks a biblical event of great importance, the sacrifice of Isaac – or, according to the Moslems, of Ishmael.

The story is an object of Moslem belief and the subject of chapters in the Koran.

The Islamic version, appearing in the Koran, has it that Abraham did not bind Isaac for sacrifice, but rather Ishmael. Nonetheless, the relevant chapter in the Koran appears to be very similar, to the point of literal translation in some verses, to what is written in Genesis 22. The biblical passage in which God commands Abraham to sacrifice his son is the source of the feast's name.

Id Al-Adha is called by many Arabs Al-Id al-Kabir (the Great Feast) because it lasts four days, compared with just three for the other major holiday, Id al-Fitr. The latter was celebrated about two-and-a-half months ago, at the end of the month of Ramadan.

Id Al-Adha is also the holiday of pilgrimage to Mecca (Hajj). The pilgrimage commandment is one of the five main commandments in Islam, and every Moslem must carry it out at least once in his life.

Until a few years ago, Israeli Arabs were prevented from fulfilling this commandment, but following the intervention of religious elements in Israel and Jordan, and with the agreement and encouragement of the Israeli government, the Saudis allowed the entry of Moslem pilgrims from Israel. It is a rather complicated procedure, in which the pilgrims must pass through Jordan and cannot carry any Israeli identification.

Israel conceded an element of its sovereignty to enable its citizens to fulfil their religious obligation. This year some 2,700 Arabs from Israel, and a few thousand from the territories, left to fulfil the Hajj commandment.

The Moslem calendar is an unadjusted lunar one, so that Moslem holidays fall each year in a different month of the Gregorian calendar and, over the years, in different seasons. This year the government of Saudi Arabia is hosting close to one million pilgrims from all the Moslem countries, in severely crowded conditions and in desert heat which reaches 45 degrees in the shade.

Id Al-Adha is celebrated by many Moslems with the slaughter of a lamb, in commemoration of that sacrifice, and by distributing its meat to relatives and poor persons.

Swedes may come back to Unifil

By YAACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. – The reported forthcoming deployment of a Swedish Army unit with Unifil in South Lebanon will bring to full circle Swedish participation in the UN force.

A Swedish unit was the first to serve in Unifil when it was established by the UN Security Council in the spring of 1978, following the IDF's Litani Operation invasion of southern Lebanon.

The Swedish soldiers were hurriedly transferred to Lebanon on a temporary basis from Sinai, where they had served as part of the UN Emergency Force in Sinai and took over territory evacuated by the IDF. They stayed for several months, and the unit was the first one in Unifil to suffer casualties when a sergeant was killed by a mine and another soldier was wounded.

Since 1979, the Swedish Army has also deployed a medical company, comprising 150 men and women, with Unifil. They run a hospital and medical facilities in the Nakoura H.Q.

The Swedes are now reported to have agreed to send 600 men to replace part of the 800-man French logistics unit of Unifil. The French government announced in April that it wished to withdraw part of the unit after many years of service.

A lively flute trio

Upper Galilee Chamber Music Days at Kfar Blum. Haydn: "London Trio" in G; Dowland: Five Galliards; Britten: Songs from the Chinese, Op. 58; Purcell: Sonata in D; Peter Maxwell Davis: Eight Songs for a Mad King (August 7).

URI SHOHAM presented a practically unknown flute trio by the master, and he, Ora Shiran (violin) and Raz Cohen (cello) played in a most lively and brilliant manner. After this cheerful opening, the tenor Wynford Evans, together with guitarist Doron Salomon, sang *Five Galliards* by John Dowland and *Songs from the Chinese* by Benjamin Britten with a pleasant voice and dedication.

An instrumental interlude followed with the Purcell piece for trumpet (Ilan Eshed) and strings (the Israel String Quartet and Gabriel Vole, with Sammy Ravid at the harpsichord). This short, entertaining piece seemed to catch the enthusiasm of the audience and one movement had to be repeated.

The centre of interest obviously was the *Eight Songs for a Mad King* – more theatre than music. Listening to it quite hesitatingly (after a previous hearing), I confess that I was gripped from beginning to end. It turned out to be a *tour de force* for English baritone Michael Rippon, who applied a most incredible range of theatrical and vocal talent – virtuoso changes from falsetto, baritone, down to the lowest register and from singing to *sprechstimme* (spoken intonation). I rather dislike Peter Maxwell Davis for his morbid invention, but thanks to Rippon, the work is intensely moving in its tragedy and highly impressive in reflecting the king's human suffering.

It was a really great occasion.

FRIDAY afternoon (August 8) turned to lighter entertainment. Paganini's Tercetto for violin (Ora Shiran), cello (Catalin Ilea-Meier) and guitar (Doron Salomon) showed the famous virtuoso to be a greatly underestimated composer; he can definitely hold a candle to many of his contemporaries.

After this rousing offering, Uri Shoham displayed dazzling brilliance in a short entr'acte by Jacques Ibert, accompanied by Doron Salomon on the guitar. The following work by Saint-Saens was nothing more than a *pièce d'occasion*, written for friends by a mass producer of superficial, though entertaining, scores. The well-prepared performance was shared by Ilan Eshed (trumpet), Evelyn Brancard-Arad (piano), Ora Shiran and Eliav Priel (violins), Atar Arad (viola), Catalin Ilea-Meier (cello) and Gabriel Vole (double bass). The evergreen *Trout* Quintet by Schubert rounded out the programme with Pnina Salzmann, Ora Sharon, Atar Arad, Catalin Ilea-Meier (cello) and Gabriel Vole (double bass), who shared the enthusiastic applause of the audience.

YOHANAN BOEHM

IN BRIEF

1,216 immigrants in July

July saw 1,216 immigrants and temporary residents coming to Israel, compared to 1,179 in July 1985 and 704 in June 1986, acording to the Absorption Ministry.

Some 150 of the new arrivals came from Asia, 90 from Africa, 90 from Eastern Europe, 280 from Western Europe, 480 from North America and 120 from Latin America.

Egyptian gets 3 months for stealing car here

ASHKELON (Itim). – An Egyptian man was yesterday sentenced to three months in jail by the magistrates court here for stealing a car in Israel.

Ganin Saluma Altrabin, 31, a resident of the Sinai Peninsula, was caught with the stolen car in the Gaza Strip.

Judge Zvi Nadiv ordered that he be deported at the end of his jail term.

Thousands pay respects at grave of 'Ha-Ari'

SAFED (Itim). – Thousands of people have been coming to the Safad grave of "Ha-Ari", Rabbi Isaac Luria, in the past few days, to pay their respects on the 414th anniversary of his death.

Many of those who came said special prayers for an end to the carnage on the country's roads.

Luria, who settled in Safad in about 1570, is renowned for his pioneering work on the theoretical aspects of Kabbala.

Stabbing suspect freed after Jewish-Arab row

HAIFA (Itim). – A 15-year-old who allegedly stabbed an Arab who had whistled at his sister was released yesterday by the magistrates court here on NIS 750 bail.

A scuffle broke out between Jews and Arabs on Saturday afternoon after an Arab youth reportedly whistled at a young Jewish woman. During the scuffle, the woman's brother allegedly reached for a piece of broken glass and stabbed the Arab youth.

The suspect claimed he had acted in self-defence to protect himself and his father during the scuffle. The judge ordered the suspect to remain at home for the next four days while police complete their investigation.

Police car involved in collision in Ashkelon

ASHKELON (Itim). – A police car was involved in a collision during a chase through the streets of this town in the early hours of yesterday morning.

At about 2 a.m., the patrol car spotted a suspicious vehicle and began chasing it. As the cars were speeding down Ofer Boulevard, the police car collided with a vehicle. No one was hurt.

The suspicious car was found abandoned some 20 metres further along the road. It turned out to have been stolen.

Miami knee transplanted

HAIFA. – A team of Rothschild Hospital doctors yesterday performed a knee transplant operation on a youth who had a tumour in his knee, Israel Radio reported. The transplanted knee was flown in from Miami.

From messenger boy to talk-shows boss

Yitzhak Allon, chairman of the Israel Journalists Federation, has been appointed director of the "talk-shows" division of Israel Radio yesterday. Allon started his Israel Radio career at the age of 13, working his way up from messenger boy to reporter, announcer, producer and editor.

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PLEASE, GIVE GENEROUSLY.

Vol. CXXXV—No. 46,862

Sunday, August 10, 1986

The New York Times

WEEKLY REVIEW

Printed and distributed in Israel in association with The Jerusalem Post

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Advice, or Consent?

Justice William H. Rehnquist

Drawing by David Shannon, United Press International

The Court, The Congress And the White House

By LINDA GREENHOUSE

WASHINGTON

DURING the days or weeks a Supreme Court nominee spends under the Congressional microscope, the three branches of Government intersect as they rarely do at any other time.

Sometimes the fit is smooth, as it was five years ago, when the Senate confirmed President Reagan's first nominee, Sandra Day O'Connor. The hearing served essentially as the Senate Judiciary Committee's "welcome to Washington" for the little-known Arizona judge.

But events of the last two weeks demonstrate that there can also be ragged edges when the three branches come together.

A narrowly averted constitutional crisis between the White House and the Senate Judiciary Committee over access to Justice Department documents was only one of several incidents last week to cast a pall over the process of confirming William H. Rehnquist to be Chief Justice of the United States.

There is virtually no doubt that Justice Rehnquist, who was confirmed as an Associate Justice in 1971, will become Chief Justice. The Judiciary Committee is to vote Thursday on his nomination and that of Judge Antonin Scalia of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, whom President Reagan named to succeed Justice Rehnquist. Judge Scalia, who spent a day before the committee last week, may well be approved unanimously by the 18-member panel. There could be four or five votes against Justice Rehnquist. The full Senate will vote on both nominations next month.

The two confirmation processes proved, for different reasons, to be so unenlightening as to raise questions about how the Senate discharges its constitutional obligation to advise and consent to judicial nominations.

The Judiciary Committee's four-day hearing on Mr. Rehnquist dwelled more on decades-old events, including advice that the young William Rehnquist gave as a Supreme Court law clerk in 1952 and his activities at Phoenix polling places in the 1960's, than it did on his record of more than 14 years as a Supreme Court Justice.

The session ended with little clear sense of which ambiguities were trivial and which ought to be central to each senator's ultimate judgment. Could Justice Rehnquist fairly be considered unduly insensitive to the implications of restrictive covenants because deeds to property he owned contained such clauses, which he and every member of the committee knew to be legally meaningless? Was his support of the "separate but equal" doctrine in 1952 an expression of his own opinion or that of the judge for whom he was working? Since Justice Rehnquist has long since disavowed that opinion in any event, does the question matter in 1986?

Back to the Nixon Years

Potentially more germane was the effort to learn whether Mr. Rehnquist, as an Assistant Attorney General in the Nixon Administration, was involved in any activities that came to light as a result of the Watergate investigations. After first refusing to make the relevant files available, the White House backed down when it became clear that a bipartisan majority of the Judiciary Committee was about to vote to issue a subpoena.

Two dozen documents dating from Mr. Rehnquist's service as head of the Office of Legal Counsel were delivered to the committee under conditions of strict secrecy. Although the documents touched on such potentially explosive matters as the Nixon Administration's handling of domestic dissent, several key Democrats said by the end of the week that they had found no "smoking gun" that could jeopardize the Rehnquist nomination by linking him to wrongdoing.

By the time Judge Scalia came before the committee, the senators seemed worn out and distracted. The 50-year-old former law professor is one of the country's leading conservative legal theorists. His intellectual force, strongly held views and pungent manner of expression will make him a powerful figure on the Court. Yet the questioning was perfunctory and the answers were uninformative.

Both nominees said they could not take stands on questions that might come before the Court, thus ruling off-limits almost anything of interest. In maintaining that position, the two judges were honoring a tradition that dates to 1939, when Felix Frankfurter became the first Supreme Court nominee to appear for questioning by the Senate Judiciary Committee. Before that nominees' appearances were limited to courtesy visits, and in carefully negotiating the ground rules for Mr. Frankfurter's appearance his lawyer, Dean Acheson, convinced the committee that the nominee should not be asked his views on matters that might come before the Court.

The strength of the tradition did not make the exercise any less frustrating last week, particularly in the case of Judge Scalia, who has been on the bench only four years and so has a shorter public record to weigh.

But just what the senators should make of any nominee's record and views remained the central unanswered question of the last two weeks. Assuming that the Senate could draw a precise ideological roadmap for a Supreme Court nominee, is that an appropriate basis for deciding whether to confirm, or should competence and character be the only attributes that matter?

Several Judiciary Committee members wrestled openly with that question without reaching an explicit conclusion. But the senators' political judgment appeared to be that they needed to find some basis other than ideology to make a credible case against a President's Supreme Court choice. Some of Justice Rehnquist's strongest opponents, including Senator Edward M. Kennedy, seemed to bend over to assure Judge Scalia that legal philosophy would not be the deciding factor when the time comes to vote.

Reuters

Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher speaking in London last week.

Thatcher Gives A Bit on Sanctions Against Pretoria

THE only acceptable sanctions against South Africa would be "those that won't have any practical effect," an aide to Margaret Thatcher had predicted, only partly in jest. Last week, as some of her partners in the 49-country Commonwealth threatened to break it up unless Britain acted, Prime Minister Thatcher agreed to join a proposed West European ban on South African coal, iron and steel — goods Britain imports in relatively small amounts.

She also announced a "voluntary ban" — to be enforced through persuasion — on tourism to South Africa and new investments.

Sanctions are "immoral," Mrs. Thatcher has argued, because they harm poor blacks and stiffen white resistance to sharing power. "Either way, our people will suffer," said President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia.

Mr. Kaunda and the leaders of Australia, the Bahamas, Canada, India and Zimbabwe agreed in London on sterner measures that would cut air links to South Africa, ban imports of fruits and vegetables, halt bank loans, withdraw most consular services and end imports of South African uranium as well as coal, iron and steel.

Pretoria said it would hit back by tightening regulations affecting its black-ruled neighbors, notably Zambia and Zimbabwe, which transit most of their imports and exports through South African ports.

The White House said President Reagan, who is fighting Congressional calls for strong sanctions, would be influenced by Mrs. Thatcher's moves.

Mr. Reagan ran into an obstacle in his effort to name a black as Ambassador to South Africa. Terence A. Todman, the United States Ambassador in Denmark, had been suggested, but he said the Administration needed a more credible policy on apartheid before making the appointment. A previous candidate, Robert J. Brown, withdrew after questions were raised about his business background.

New Proposals Emphasize Education, Not Enforcement

Fighting Narcotics Is Everyone's Issue Now

By JOEL BRINKLEY

WASHINGTON

AFTER the Defense Department scuttled last week a Navy plan to build itself a $20 million square rigger, an officer was only half joking when he said: "What we should have done is tell everyone our new tall ship was going to be for drug interdiction. It would have sailed right through."

Washington is in a frenzy over drugs. Democrats and Republicans, members of Congress and the Reagan Administration have been trying to outperform one another all week, and the White House raced to catch up with Democratic plans to spend billions of dollars in the fight on drugs.

In a speech Monday, President Reagan offered the broad outlines of the Administration's new anti-drug plan, its centerpiece the testing of millions of Federal employees. Other details were still being debated and refined, Mr. Reagan said. They would be made public one at a time through the early fall — election season.

But late in the week, as plans for a hastily drafted, multibillion dollar anti-drug bill began to take final form in the House of Representatives, the Administration found itself under such intense pressure from Republicans that White House officials, admitting they were in disarray over the issue, put out the word that they proposed to give the states $100 million for drug education.

Behind all the commotion and competition is the realization by all sides that if the Government is ever to reduce drug abuse it must dissuade people from using drugs rather than relying almost wholly on law enforcement to cut off the supply. It is a case that no previous administration has tried to make.

Almost 85 percent of the $1.7 billion Federal budget for anti-drug programs this year goes to law enforcement. About 1 percent goes to education, the rest to treatment and research. During the Reagan Administration, the enforcement budget has risen 70 percent as spending for education and prevention has fallen 5 percent.

But 20 years of intensive enforcement has done little to reduce drug abuse. It has waxed and waned largely in response to demographic changes and social whim, not police work. Earlier this year the chairman of the President's Commission on Organized Crime, Judge Irving R. Kaufman of the United States Court of Appeals in Manhattan, said: "Law enforcement has been tested to the utmost, but let's face it. It just hasn't worked."

Money spent on enforcement shows quick, visible results: bags of seized drugs on display, dealers in jail. Education and prevention programs seldom show results quickly, if at all. That helps explain the appeal of testing, a relatively new weapon that can produce results fast, as the Pentagon demonstrated last week announcing that screening had reduced drug use in the military by 67 percent in five years.

At the same time, the Administration is pursuing visible enforcement actions, notably in Bolivia, where United States Army forces and Bolivian police have raided seven major cocaine processing labs. Last week the United States Ambassador to Bolivia said the State Department was seriously considering that country's request for increased aid — though only a few weeks earlier aid was cut because of lax drug enforcment. The Bolivian Ambassador to Washington complained that cocaine raids had damaged the economy by cutting off production of Bolivia's largest export commodity.

And when 12 people were indicted in Pennsylvania on charges of having imported 7.5 tons of cocaine since 1980, the announcement came from Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d. His statement Friday made a point of saying that the effectiveness of the Administration's enforcement efforts had been demonstrated.

But the key to the Administation's strategy, Mr. Reagan said Monday, was this: "We must now go beyond efforts aimed only at affecting the supply of drugs; we must affect demand."

Three weeks ago, Dr. Carlton Turner, who heads the White House drug office and advises Nancy Reagan in her anti-drug efforts, said the proliferation of the potent cocaine derivative crack, among other things, had "changed the mood of the country" and led to demands for "drastic actions."

In fact, when the organized crime commission called for widespread drug testing five months ago, protests came from many quarters. Typical was that of Representative Charles E. Schumer, the Brooklyn Democrat, who said: "The vision of millions of Federal workers lined up to take drug tests is something I would expect to find in the Soviet Union, not in America."

But testing millions of Federal workers is precisely what Mr. Reagan proposed last week. Some civil liberties groups and Federal employee organizations asked for more details, expressing nervousness about any compulsory plan. But otherwise, the idea has elicited barely a whimper of complaint this time.

In New York, Too, Crack Is the Cause

IN New York as in Washington, it seemed, the authorities could not say too much about drugs last week. The Police Department announced that it was adding more than 200 officers to the narcotics division and confiscating cars from suburbanites arrested in Manhattan on charges of crack possession. The state ordered the admission of more addicts to treatment programs. The Governor formed a commission to study it all.

The numbers were scarce but compelling. More than 1,000 people were on waiting lists for the 25 publicly financed residential treatment programs in the city. One private organization, Daytop Village, said its list had grown from 125 to 500 since May. Conceding that the state cannot wedge many more into treatment by fiat, Julio Martinez, director of the Division of Substance Abuse Services, said that in 20 years he had "never seen it this bad." Law-enforcement officials at a forum admitted to some helplessness against freelancers who can process crack with a stove and some baking soda. But the Police Department, apparently undiscouraged, promised plainclothes reinforcements to bring the narcotics force to 1,000 officers, 73 percent more than in April.

Churches turned up the volume, too. The Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New York held a prayer vigil at St. Patrick's Cathedral last week, while in other neighborhoods the United Black Church Appeal did the same. "We're going to be out there every week," said Councilman Wendell Foster, pastor of Christ Church in the Bronx, "screaming, exposing, raising hell."

Crack for sale in Times Square.

Woodfin Camp/Angel France

The World

It's East-West Business As Usual Despite Defectors

The Soviet Union said last week that it had granted asylum to a former employee of the Central Intelligence Agency, Edward L. Howard, who was suspected of selling secrets to the Russians when he disappeared last September. The Soviet statement said Mr. Howard had sought asylum because of the need "to hide from the U.S. secret services, which were persecuting him."

Officials in Washington said Mr. Howard's defection and his disclosures about American intelligence had done immeasurable damage to national security.

Coincidentally, American officials also discussed details of the defection last year of a senior official of the K.G.B., the Soviet intelligence agency. They said Oleg G. Gordiyevsky had provided insights that helped prepare President Reagan for his meeting in November with Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

Mr. Howard is believed to be the first C.I.A. employee to defect to the Soviet Union. He was suspected of giving the Russians information about agency activities in Moscow.

He left the C.I.A. in June 1983. His disappearance last fall was an embarrassment for his former employers and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He got away on a moonless night while his house was under F.B.I. surveillance.

The Howard case did not disrupt the normal course of diplomacy, however, nor did the defection in Argentina and flight to Florida of two Soviet circus performers who asked for asylum in this country.

The Reagan Administration said it will send a team of arms control negotiators to Moscow tomorrow in hopes that they will be given the Soviet response to arms control proposals Mr. Reagan sent last month to Mr. Gorbachev. The talks in Moscow could also prove to be another step toward a second meeting between Mr. Reagan and the Soviet leader.

The House sent its own arms-control message to Moscow and the White House. It voted, 234 to 155, for a one-year moratorium on all but the smallest American underground nuclear tests — provided the Soviet Union reciprocates and agrees to on-site monitoring instruments. The Administration, which opposed the measure, says testing must continue if existing weapons are to be maintained and new ones developed.

Trade Arts, Not Jabs

At the beginning of his Administration, Mr. Reagan described the Soviet Union as an "evil empire" run by "immoral" leaders who were guilty of "lying and cheating to advance their goal of world domination." But things change.

In November, Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev agreed to develop a new cultural and scientific exchange program. The anti-Soviet philippics have subsided in Washington, and there was no talk of world domination last week as American and Soviet officials announced new aspects of the exchange agreement.

The new programs are more extensive than those in effect under President Carter, who cut them in 1979 to protest the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. The Kirov Ballet of Leningrad and Soviet-owned French impressionist paintings have come to the United States this year. Vladimir Horowitz, the virtuoso pianist, returned to the land of his birth for a successful tour in April.

Last week, negotiations were under way for exchange visits by the Metropolitan and Bolshoi Operas. In addition, students from Phillips Academy, in Andover, Mass., are to change places with those at an institution for gifted students in Novosibirsk, Siberia. Health problems common to Siberia and Alaska are to be studied, and there will be collaboration in neurosurgery. Other projects include joint Russian-English textbooks and the assignment of a Soviet specialist to advise the United States on how to teach its people Russian. Da.

Manila Opens Talks With Rebels

Breaking the ice was easy last week as a Philippine Cabinet minister opened negotiations with leaders of the 17-year-old Communist insurgency in a suburban Manila home. Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra said the Communists, Saturnino Ocampo and Antonio Zumel, were "old friends" from the days when they were all journalists, before Ferdinand E. Marcos declared martial law in 1972. Mr. Mitra and Mr. Ocampo also reminisced about their lost time as political detainees under martial law.

Mr. Mitra said they agreed to discuss terms of a proposed cease-fire as well as the insurgents' overall political demands. The Government wants the cease-fire to precede substantive discussions; the Communists have not agreed.

The Communists also expressed concern that the military might not honor their safe-conduct passes. Gen. Fidel Ramos, the armed forces chief of staff, had personally guaranteed the passes, Mr. Mitra said. He underlined the point by offering his son as a chauffeur for the Communists. General Ramos says an average of 11 people a day have died in insurgency-related incidents since Corazon C. Aquino replaced Mr. Marcos as President in February; the death toll was 14 a day before Mr. Marcos's fall.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile had raised doubts about a cease-fire, insisting earlier that the military must pursue an "active defense." Last week, Mr. Enrile said he would obey the terms of a cease-fire in whatever form Mrs. Aquino, as Commander in Chief, negotiates them. Mr. Mitra defined a cease-fire as the two sides "staying put, defending their respective positions." He said the 16,000 to 22,000 rebels would not be required to give up their weapons but they "ought not to be walking around and carrying arms."

James F. Clarity,
Milt Freudenheim
and Richard Levine

IN BRIEF

Another Deadly Car Bomb in Beirut

Beirut pressed on last week with its devastating war against itself. A car bomb killed 17 people and wounded 90 in mainly Moslem West Beirut. In less than two weeks, bombs and artillery and rocket exchanges have killed more than 70 and wounded 400 Christians and Moslems.

A Christian radio station received a telephone call attributing responsibility for the latest bombing to a group calling itself Revolutionary Liberation Cells. Lebanese commentators have speculated that the violence is aimed at sabotaging Syrian efforts to help restore order in West Beirut and attempts to revive Moslem-Christian political dialogue. Nevertheless, Prime Minister Rashid Karami, a Moslem, said he was asking Cabinet members of both religions to meet for the first time in eight months.

Malta Says It Warned Libya of U.S. Raid

What did Libya know and when did it know it? According to Prime Minister Karmenu Mifsud Bonnici of Malta, Maltese air controllers warned Libya of the impending American air strike — and would do so again. In an interview last week, Mr. Milsud Bonnici said the planes were picked up on radar 30 to 45 minutes before the raid, and Libya was notified shortly thereafter. There was no indication, however, that the information was acted on, which the Maltese leader attributed the "negligence of the Libyan air controllers."

The Prime Minister defended Malta's ties to Libya, noting that "it's a closer trip from Tripoli to our airport than from Rome." But he also said Malta had shared information with Italy on an expelled Libyan diplomat who was suspected of involvement in assassination attempts against several diplomats and Libyan exiles in Rome, and was also exchanging information on suspected terrorists with the United States and Britain.

Senate Committee Approves Aid for Contras

The Senate Appropriations Committee voted, 15 to 14, last week to approve President Reagan's $100 million aid package for the Nicaraguan rebels. Opponents have threatened a filibuster, but both sides predicted that the plan will win final approval.

Saying they feared that, as a result, the conflict would be exacerbated, officials of Colombia, Venezuela, Uruguay, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Peru and Panama agreed to revive their stalled peace efforts in Central America.

However, Secretary of State George P. Shultz, who was present with the others at the inauguration of Colombia's new President, Virgilio Barco Vargas, seemed skeptical. He said Nicaragua's neighbors — Costa Rica, El Salvador and Honduras — agreed with him that "the only real answer" is the emergence of a freely elected democratic Government in Nicaragua.

Egypt Struggles With Its Barren Waste

The Greening of Sinai Mixes Water and Hope

By CHRISTOPHER S. WREN

SHARM EL SHEIK, EGYPT

LIKE a mirage shimmering in the desert, the Sinai Peninsula in the long years under Israeli occupation enticed Egypt as a panacea for many ills. Not only did recovering the territory mean the restoration of lost dignity. The land itself, half the size of New York State, was also envisioned as a home for Egypt's overflowing population and a potential breadbasket for a nation that could no longer feed itself.

Even before the 1979 peace treaty that set in motion its return to Egypt, the late President Anwar el-Sadat predicted that greenery would cover the entire peninsula and the region would be a land of love, peace and coexistence.

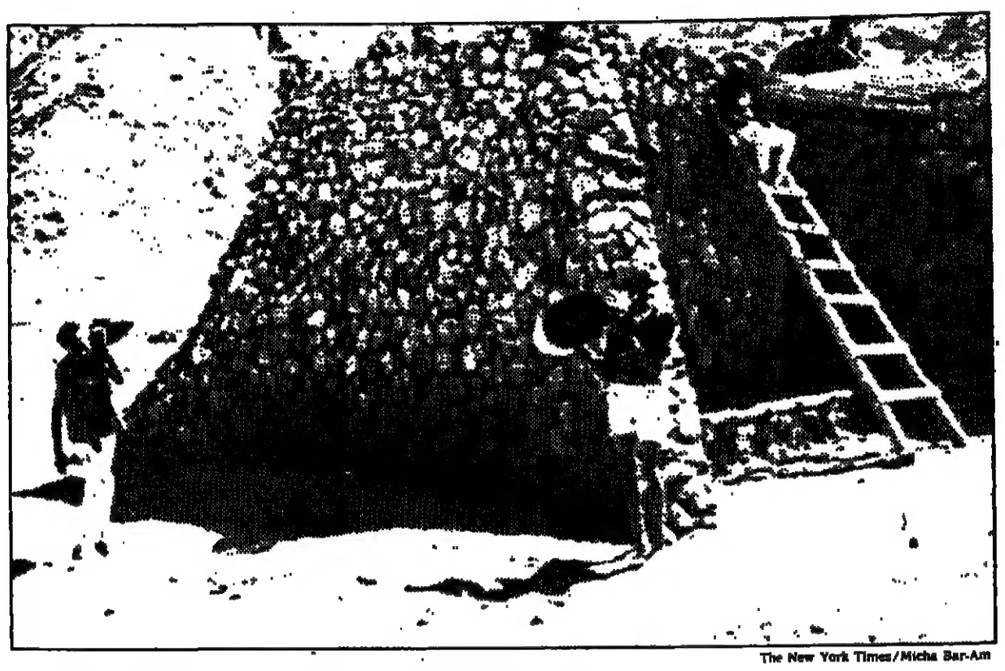
But four years after Israel evacuated the last big slice of the 23,600-square-mile peninsula, Cairo's ambitions have been blunted by economic realities. Sinai, haunting in its desolate beauty, remains a place where life is harsh, not least for Egyptians historically at home in the lush green cradle of the Nile.

The territory's primary significance remains political. Israel, which occupied it in the 1967 war, saw the barren wastes as a buffer against attack. Of $17 billion invested during its 14 years of occupation, $10 billion went for military facilities, $5 billion to extract oil from the Alma fields and only $2 billion for settlements and roads.

Now Egypt wants to show the world that it can turn Sinai into something of value. The Egyptians say they had to start almost from scratch, that the Israelis carried away telephone wires and cables, uprooted trees and demolished houses. Some places were destroyed for security reasons and some for lack of agreement on the price, said Essam Abdel Ghaffar, who arrived two weeks before the transfer to take charge of Sharm el Sheik's largest hotel. Some places were destroyed by people dismayed at having to leave.

The Egyptians paved and improved a network of roads and built a tunnel connecting Sinai with the rest of Egypt under the Suez Canal. More than $7.5 million was spent on a telephone network.

A port was developed at Nuweiba, on the Gulf of Aqaba. Drab blocks of housing were erected at the provincial capitals, El Arish in the north and El Tur in the south.



The New York Times/Micha Bar-Am

Egyptian construction workers building a hotel near the monastery of St. Catherine in the Sinai Peninsula.

The cost has been steep, $850 million allocated in the current five-year plan for Northern Sinai and $160 for the more sparsely populated southern portion. The biggest challenge has been to find the money in Egypt's economic crisis, said Mohammed Nur Eddin Afifi, the governor of Southern Sinai.

Water from the Nile, essential for exploiting the desert, must be piped in under the Suez Canal. By one estimate, it costs three times as much to irrigate an acre in the peninsula as it does to water similar land in southern Egypt.

Munir Shash, the governor of Northern Sinai, estimated that a canal planned near the Mediterranean coast could help irrigate four million potentially arable acres. But the salinity of the soil means that much of the land, even when it is reclaimed, is marginal for farming, particularly in the parched south.

Four years ago, officials predicted that more than 30,000 acres in the south would be reclaimed by 1984, but Governor Afifi spoke of only 1,000 reclaimed acres.

The real wealth lies in offshore oilfields on the Gulf of Suez and mineral deposits like the Maghara coal fields, which can fuel power plants for Northern Sinai.

The constant sunshine, vast beaches and stunningly beautiful coral reefs offer a potential for tourism, but the Egyptians have been slow to build the necessary accomodations.

It is questionable how many people Sinai can support. The official estimate of more than 200,000 now seems high. Mr. Sadat talked about two million Egyptians living in the peninsula by the end of the century. But a study last year scaled this down to 425,000, assuming that 150,000 could be moved from the congested Nile Valley. So far, few have been willing to leave Nile villages, where family roots run deep, to work in the alien desert.

Shunning Israeli Aid

Egypt has deliberately sought no help from its old enemy, Israel, which has pioneered techniques of cultivating the desert. Even food for Sinai's inhabitants is trucked long distances from mainland Egypt, although Mr. Ghaffar estimated that produce would be 30 percent to 40 percent cheaper in Sharm el Sheik — and fresher, too — if it came from Israel.

Some Western experts suggest that the money would be better spent reclaiming the desert nearer the Nile and the Suez Canal. Of $10 billion in United States civilian aid to Egypt since 1975, less than $15 million has been earmarked for Sinai, mostly for basic village services, agricultural mechanization and development studies.

But Egypt is bent on proving that it can make better use of Sinai than Israel did.

As Sobhi Abdul Hakim, the chairman of the upper chamber of the legislative People's Assembly, once put it, the peninsula should not be left as a mere sandbox.

The Isolation of Protest

Soviet Dissidents Now Work Alone

By PHILIP TAUBMAN

MOSCOW

THE Soviet human rights movement, battered by a decade of Government crackdowns, has turned increasingly inward, each man focused on his own case, few interested in the common improvement of human rights.

A reminder of the isolation of the individual dissident came with the brief, typewritten letters American reporters in Moscow found in their mailboxes last week. The letters were from Iosif S. Irlin, a Soviet scientist, announcing, that he would begin a hunger strike Aug. 14. The goal, Mr. Irlin said, was generating attention for his request to emigrate to Israel.

"In the 1970's we fought for changes in society," Naum Meiman said last week. "Now most people are afraid and just want to leave." Mr. Meiman, a 75-year-old mathematician, is one of the few former members of a defunct human rights organization, the Moscow Helsinki Group, who have not been imprisoned, banished to Siberia or forced to emigrate. Mr. Meiman, who championed a radical reform of Soviet society 10 years ago, now devotes all his energy to seeking permission to emigrate with his wife, Iuna Kitrosskaya, who has cancer. All their requests, including an application for a temporary visa for medical care in the West, have been rejected. "What they are doing to my wife is a kind of ritual killing," he said, as he fingered frayed copies of letters he has sent Kremlin leaders in the decade since he first applied to emigrate.

The shattered remains of the human rights movement that survived the wave of arrests and trials in the 1970's and early 1980's face an uncertain future under Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, according to Russians and Western diplomats.

Some of Mr. Gorbachev's actions have encouraged dissidents. For example, he has supported a vigorous debate in the press and academic journals about economic reforms and has tolerated limited but growing ferment in the arts and literature.

Mr. Gorbachev has also dealt directly with a number of prominent human rights cases, allowing Yelena Bonner, the wife of Andrei Sakharov, the dissident physicist, to seek medical care in the United States and freeing Anatoly B. Shcharansky in an East-West prisoner exchange earlier this year. The mother and brother of Mr. Shcharansky, the human rights activist who spent nine years in prison and labor camps, have now received permission to join him in Israel.

In addition, Moscow announced last week that Soviet and Israeli officials would meet in Helsinki later this month to discuss the opening of consulates, the first move toward improved relations since the Soviet Union severed diplomatic ties with Israel during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

Although Soviet officials denied that the talks would lead to a resumption of diplomatic relations, the overture encouraged speculation that Mr. Gorbachev might approve an increase in emigration for Jews, Armenians and other groups that were permitted to leave in the 1970's. The level of Jewish emigration has fallen below 1,000 a year after reaching more than 50,000 in 1979.

Despite the changes, Russians and Western diplomats said, the climate remains hostile to bold political dissent, emigration is at a standstill and the human rights situation has not visibly improved. Western rights groups continue to report the arrest of Hebrew teachers and the harsh treatment of political dissidents, dozens of whom remain in prisons, labor camps and mental hospitals.

Yuri Orlov, a guiding force behind the creation in 1976 of the Moscow Helsinki Group to monitor human rights, is forced to live in a remote Siberian village in a shed that lacks running water and adequate heat.

Associated Press

A Soviet Jewish activist, Alexander Kushnir (center), embracing his mother and brother at Tel Aviv airport last week after arriving from the Soviet Union, where he had waited 10 years for an emigration permit.

Soviet officials and Western diplomats give little credence to proposals for radical change from a previously unknown group called the Movement of Socialist Renewal. Its manifesto, circulated among Western correspondents last month, called for adoption of a multi-party system and other democratic practices. Even if the document was prepared by disaffected officials — and that itself is uncertain — there seems little chance that anyone in authority would consider such far-reaching changes. The fact that the manifesto came from an unknown group was a testament to the enervated state of the dissident movement, which in the late 60's and early 70's produced bold critiques of the system and society, called Western correspondents to spirited meetings and news conferences and petitioned the Government for change. Now there is silence.

The only dissident calls correspondents receive are from Russians desperate to emigrate or so alienated that, as a last resort, they appeal to Westerners for help. Not long ago there was a rash of demonstrations around Moscow by Russians seeking to move to the West. They were prompted by the experience of Boris Gulko, a former Soviet chess champion who stood several afternoons beneath a statue of Gogol in central Moscow with a placard protesting his treatment. Mr. Gulko received permission to emigrate. No one else has.

To the Shores of Vanuatu

Moscow Sees A Bigger Role For Itself In the Pacific

By BARBARA CROSSETTE

BANGKOK

THE Soviet Embassy called in the Bangkok press corps last week to direct attention to a July 28 speech in Vladivostok by Mikhail S. Gorbachev. The Soviet leader, said Boris I. Zhilyaev, the embassy chargé d'affaires, had affirmed that Asia and the Pacific were now as important as the Americas or Europe. Playing to his listeners' interests, Mr. Zhilyaev described the region as "a center of civilization" that is entering "a renaissance with huge potential." He added, "the Soviet Union is also an Asian-Pacific state, not indifferent to how things are going on here."

This was not news to Asians, who have been intently discussing Mr. Gorbachev's Pacific overtures, notably for better relations with China and a Helsinki-style accord in the Far East. For more than a year, the Russians have been campaigning to expand their economic, political and military influence in the Pacific basin.

Moscow will mount its first industrial exhibition in Thailand in October, and Soviet trade delegations have been frequent visitors to Thailand and other members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and Brunei. These Asean countries, suffering from falling commodity prices, complain that they are being further undercut by American protectionist moves.

In the Western and South Pacific, cash-short nations such as Kiribati and Vanuatu are being offered payment for access by Soviet fishing fleets. Vanuatu is also considering Soviet requests for airline landing and port facilities. Meanwhile, Pacific fishery talks with the United States drag on. The small states say American tuna fleets have been hauling away without payment their only natural resource.

A new kind of Soviet diplomacy, buttressed by high-level official delegations, is making its presence felt. Embassies have opened their doors to journalists, interest groups and government officials. The Foreign Ministry has been reorganized around "political realities," with a new department for the Asean countries and another for the Pacific islands, Mr. Zhilyaev said.

Soviet diplomats are encouraging antinuclear movements, notably in Indonesia. They are also pressing hard on other, less-publicized issues. A high-level Asean official said the Russians have been relentlessly lobbying against a United States plan to relinquish its United Nations trusteeship in Micronesia — the Caroline, Marshall and Marianas islands — and create pacts of association with them instead. Washington, which would thus gain military privileges, "had not given the people the right to express their will," Mr. Zhilyaev contended. The issue is expected to be taken to the United Nations Security Council.

Moscow's naval presence in the Pacific has also grown — to 410 ships, the Pentagon says. Its Pacific fleet includes at least 115 submarines, 30 of them armed with nuclear missiles. Two of the three relatively small Kiev-class carriers are based in Vladivostok, a city closed to outsiders, and 25 fighting ships are thought to be more-or-less permanently based at strategic Cam Ranh Bay, Vietnam, in American-built facilities. A Kirov-class nuclear cruiser armed with missiles and two other advanced fighting ships were added to the fleet last winter. There are also advanced MIG-23 war planes in Vietnam and North Korea, the Pentagon says.

Thai security officials, who suggest that Moscow may be building stepping stones across the Indian and Pacific Oceans, perhaps with designs on Sri Lanka, closely monitor Soviet activities in the Cambodian port of Kompong Som, formerly Sihanoukville. The port and its link to Phnom Penh, the capital, are far from secure; last week, Cambodian Khmer Rouge guerrillas said they had blown up a Soviet munitions train.

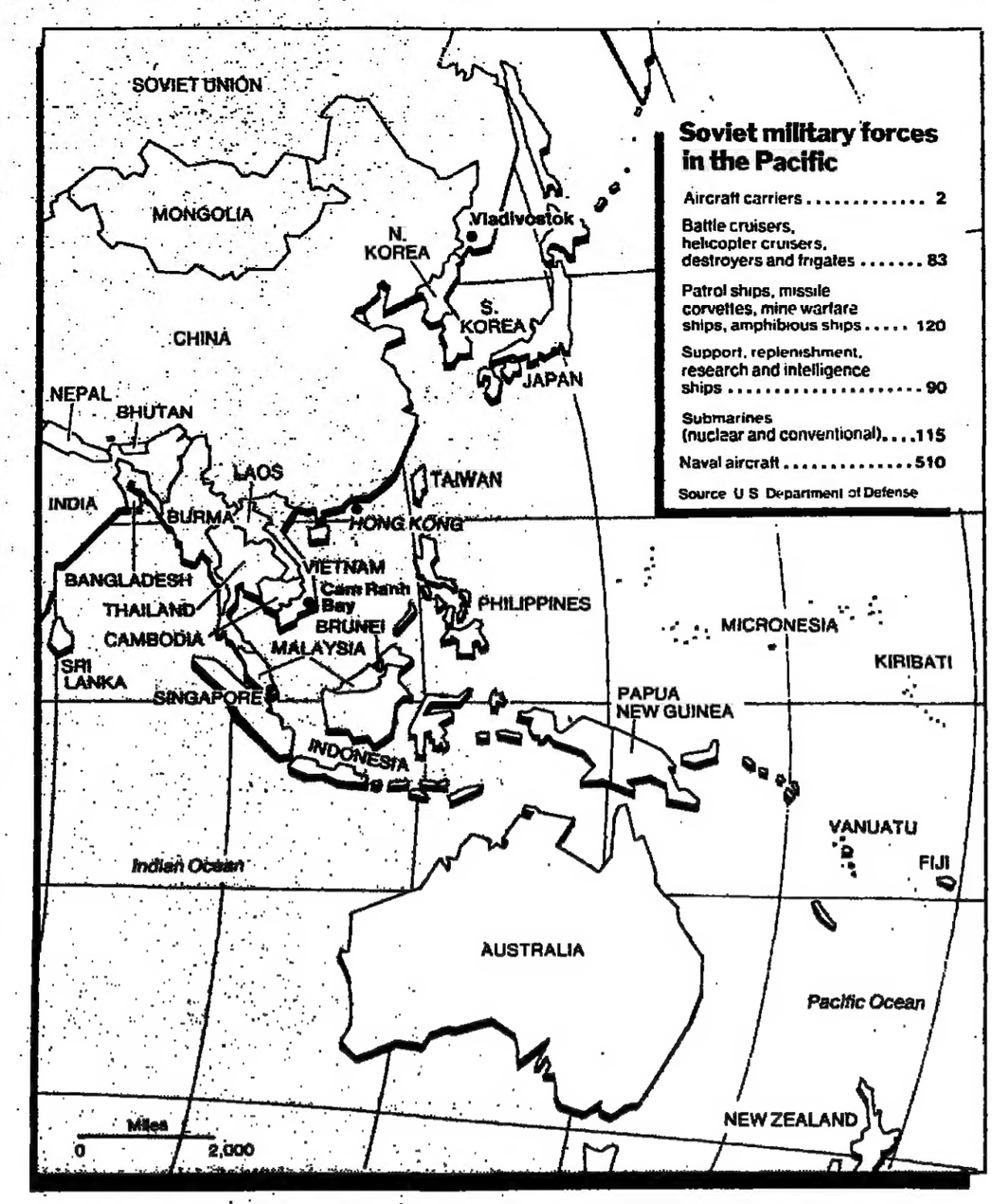
Meeting in Fiji

The United States, meanwhile, saw its Anzus alliance fracture after New Zealand barred visits by nuclear ships. The long friendship with Australia, where there are American bases, has been challenged by Australian farmers angry at competition from subsidized American wheat. Prospects are also murky for the huge United States air and naval bases in the Philippines.

Prime Minister David Lange of New Zealand, despite his ban on visits by nuclear ships, has warned of growing Soviet influence in the traditionally pro-Western region. The 13 countries of the South Pacific Forum were expected to discuss these concerns this weekend at their annual meeting in Suva, Fiji.

Moscow contends that the greater threat comes from Washington, which, it says, has been increasing its nuclear-armed ships and submarines since the 1970's. The Navy says it has 230 ships in the Pacific, many of them larger and more up-to-date than the Soviet ones.

"A barrier to nuclear proliferation must be put up now," Mr. Zhilyaev asserted in Bangkok. The Russians say they want to discuss arms reductions with China and the United States as well as security of the sea lanes and international terrorism. Mr. Gorbachev proposed a Helsinki-style conference that would address all the concerns of Asia and the Pacific and adopt confidence-building measures. Soviet diplomats say the conference could be held in Hiroshima, Japan. Or Vladivostok.



Soviet military forces in the Pacific

Aircraft carriers	2
Battle cruisers, helicopter cruisers, destroyers and frigates	83
Patrol ships, missile corvettes, mine warfare ships, amphibious ships	120
Support, replenishment, research and intelligence ships	90
Submarines (nuclear and conventional)	115
Naval aircraft	510

Source U S Department of Defense

OPEC Pact Will Raise Oil Prices, If It Really Sticks

By JOHN TAGLIABUE

GENEVA

AN agreement to reduce crude oil production, signed by OPEC ministers in Geneva last week, sent a flickering ray of hope to oil men from Oklahoma to Oman.

Experts said the accord, if it sticks, will mean significantly higher petroleum prices. And by week's end the American bellwether crude, West Texas Intermediate, was selling for more than $15, up from $11 the week before.

In the United States, the news sent the prices of blue chip oil stocks soaring and spread elation throughout the Southwest, where the energy industry and the banks that finance it have been severely distressed.

The lion's share of the production cuts are to be absorbed by several Persian Gulf nations, notably Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. Under the agreement, the Saudis, with the world's largest reserves, have pledged to scale back to 4.3 million barrels a day from an estimated 5.7 million barrels in late July.

Latin America's major oil producers, including Venezuela and Ecuador, both members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, also faced cuts, as did Mexico, the world's fourth largest oil prodcuer, but not an OPEC member.

However, Mexico also expected boosts in revenue because, by OPEC arithmetic, which most experts believe to be reliable, a 10 percent reduction in output should skim enough oil from glutted world markets to increase prices, perhaps by as much as one-third. Mexico depends on oil revenues for about 70 percent of the foreign earnings it needs to make payments on its foreign debt of nearly $100 billion. Oil sales brought in $13.3 billion in 1985, but are expected to produce only $7 billion to $8 billion this year. Just before the OPEC meeting, Mexico said prices for its crude plummeted to $8.26 a barrel in July, from $10.52 only two months earlier.

The Mexican Energy and Mines Secretary, Alfredo del Mazo, said his country would reduce its target for export production by 10 percent, to 1.35 million barrels a day from 1.5 million. Mexico never joined the oil producers' cartel, but its minister has attended recent OPEC meetings, and together with other nonmembers like Egypt and Malaysia, it pledged to cut output if OPEC agreed to do so.

Both Malaysia and Egypt said they would honor the pledge, but neither has yet said by how much. Both countries have been bled by low prices, and any increase in revenues would help their economies.

Still, no one was really sure whether the accord would stick. The war between Iran and Iraq, both OPEC members, continues, threatening the delicate fabric of the organization, and the planned cutbacks do not take effect until Sept. 1, when the burst of euphoria accompanying the agreement is virtually certain to have subsided.

Also, major producers such as Britain, Norway and the Soviet Union seem unlikely to cut production. And for some oil producers, the whole thing may have come too late. Many "stripper wells" in the American Southwest, those that produce an average of less than 10 barrels a day and have been put out of business by low prices, will probably not be revived.

THE JERUSALEM POST LIBRARY August 1986

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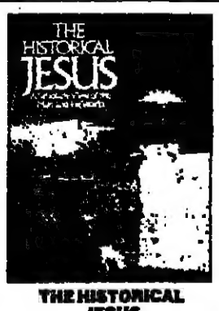

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The Nation

Woodfin Camp/Michal Heron

Worker at a textile plant in Eden, N.C.

Reagan Saves His Trade Policy, But Just Barely

President Reagan used his formidable powers of persuasion to protect his trade policies last week, defeating an attempt in the House of Representatives to override his veto of a bill that would have limited textile, shoe and copper imports.

But the closeness of the call — 276 to 149, or eight votes short of the two-thirds margin needed to override a veto — was a sign of the economic sensitivity of the trade deficit, now growing at a rate of $170 billion a year, and the political problem, particularly in an election year, of jobs lost to foreign competition.

"The President has a lot of bargaining chips," said Representative Ed Jenkins, a Georgia Democrat who was a chief sponsor of the quota measure. "And he had to play them all."

Members of both parties and advocates on both sides of the issue agreed that the White House victory was bought in part by allowing subsidized wheat sales to the Soviet Union, which pleased Congressmen from the Middle West, and through a recent agreement that opened Japanese markets to American microchips, which helped produce 24 votes in the California delegation.

The flurry of Reagan Administration negotiating activity also included two new textile agreements with three of the prinicipal targets of the quota bill and a renegotiation of guidelines for trade arrangements among more than 50 textile-producing nations.

The bill Mr. Reagan vetoed would have cut by nearly one-third textile imports from Hong Kong, Taiwan and South Korea and set lesser quotas on imports from nine other countries. It also would have set a quota on imported footwear and ordered the President to negotiate new agreements on copper imports.

A broad measure that seeks to open foreign markets to American goods passed the House in May but is stalled in the Senate.

A Near-Miss for The Columbia

Things could hardly have gone worse on the last, fatal flight of the Challenger. But last week the Presidential commission investigating that disaster had disquieting news about the shuttle flight preceding it. According to a staff report, on Jan. 6 the shuttle Columbia came within seconds of lifting off despite a potentially catastrophic shortage of fuel.

The Columbia's external tank had inadvertently been drained of 18,000 pounds of liquid oxygen, the report said, by National Aeronautics and Space Administration console operators apparently fatigued from long hours on duty.

The flow of the oxygen lowered the engine inlet temperature enough to halt the countdown just 31 seconds before scheduled liftoff. Had the Columbia been launched, it might not have reached proper orbit and its crew, including Representative Bill Nelson, Democrat of Florida, could have been in jeopardy.

The Columbia was eventually launched on Jan. 12, just 16 days before the Challenger exploded, killing its crew.

The commission report did not suggest that overtime-related fatigue was a factor in the Challenger disaster, but it urged the space agency to evaluate the consequences of its work schedules as part of its effort to reform its procedures.

Another part of that effort, Dr. James C. Fletcher, the NASA Administrator, said last week, was the appointment of James R. (Bob) Thompson Jr., who managed NASA's Challenger investigation, as director of the space agency's Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Ala. "NASA's got to go back and look at everything," Mr. Thompson said.

The center is responsible for supervising the design and manufacture of shuttle engines, including the solid-fuel booster rocket that caused the Challenger explosion.

Meanwhile, the Reagan Administration was reported to be approaching a "consensus" on construction of a new orbiter to replace the Challenger. The President also indicated that he was ready to restrict the space agency from honoring some of its contracts for launching foreign and domestic satellites when shuttle flights resume.

Two Forecasts On the Deficit

Congress will not know for sure until Friday, when its budget office and the President's announce their final calculations, whether or by how much spending will have to be reduced or taxes raised to bring the Federal deficit within the limits set by the budget-balancing law.

But the legislators got a preview of the bottom line last week, when the Congressional Budget Office and the White House's Office of Management and Budget released midyear budget and economic reviews.

By both analyses, the 1987 deficit will break through the $144 billion ceiling set for the year by the new law. But as expected, the White House forecast for growth in the fiscal year that begins Oct. 1 was rosier than the Congressional estimate — a 4.2 percent increase in real gross national product, compared with 3.5 percent.

Gary D. Bass, executive director of O.M.B. Watch, an advocacy group, was among those who warned that even 3.5 percent growth was unrealistic. "Both Congress and the White House have an interest in higher growth," he said. "The White House is afraid of having to cut defense spending, and the Congress is afraid of triggering cuts just before an election."

Even before the reports were released, Senator Pete V. Domenici, the New Mexico Republican who is chairman of the Budget Committee, was applying another standard of realism.

Acknowledging that the budget bills now before Congress exceed the deficit law's limit, he said "it would not be the best judgment" to finish them up before the recess scheduled to begin this week because doing so would make it more difficult to come back for more cuts later. It is best, Mr. Domenici explained, "not to go to the well so often."

Caroline Rand Herron

Verbatim: Looking for a Lifeline

'USS is now facing an economic showdown with nonunion competitiors, bankrupt competitors and foreign competitors. There are not enough seats in the steel lifeboat for everybody. When the union puts you out on a long strike, I hope you understand the risk that puts your jobs under.'

J. Bruce Johnston,
an executive vice president of USX Corporation,
in a letter to employees of its USS division, which closed its plants when a contract with the United Steelworkers expired.

Bush Won in Michigan, but It's More Complicated Than That

A Messy First Round for Republicans

By PHIL GAILEY

LANSING, MICH

MICHIGAN Republicans cast the first ballots in their party's 1988 Presidential nomination process last week, and the results did little to alter the playing field.

With only three candidates competing for precinct delegates here, the election was never expected to answer the central question about the race: Who will emerge as Vice President Bush's strongest challenger for the nomination? But the voting did underscore the potential cost of the Republican Party's effort to assimilate the religious right as a political constituency.

For his heavy investment of political capital and money (more than $800,000 at last count), Mr. Bush was able to hang on to his front-runner title and position himself to win a substantial share, perhaps even a majority, of Michigan's 77 national convention delegates. They will be allocated at the party's state convention in early 1988, a gathering that will be controlled by the precinct delegates elected Tuesday.

But Mr. Bush's showing, in the view of some Republican analysts, is not likely to dissipate speculation about his weakness as a candidate or discourage Senator Paul Laxalt of Nevada or some other conservative from entering the race.

The Michigan results did nothing to enhance the prospects of Representative Jack F. Kemp of upstate New York, although some analysts say he still could emerge as Mr. Bush's chief rival. And for the Rev. Pat Robertson, the Virginia evangelist, the outcome underscored a point other religious leaders have been making for some time: that Mr. Robertson is far from having the solid backing of Christian conservatives.

If the Bush forces had a major disappointment in Michigan, it was Mr. Robertson's failure to humiliate Mr. Kemp. To the degree that Mr. Robertson can win conservative votes, Bush advisers figure, it will be more difficult for Mr. Kemp to build a base against the Vice President.

Personal animosity between Bush and Kemp aides has begun to show. Rich Bond, the Republican consultant who headed Mr. Bush's Michigan operation, characterized Mr. Kemp as a "pseudo-heavyweight" who should be held accountable for what Mr. Bond called the "sleaze factor" in his unannounced Presidential campaign. Mr. Bond said he was referring to Mr. Kemp's reliance on the Michigan Opportunity Society, a state political committee, and other groups that are not required to disclose their contributions and expenditures.

Lee Atwater, a top Bush strategist, seemed to go out of his way to bolster Mr. Robertson's standing after the election. "In the total Michigan experience, Kemp came in third," said Mr. Atwater, who predicted that Mr. Robertson would emerge with the second-largest bloc of delegates and as "a national political figure."

Mr. Robertson's biggest gain in Michigan came in May, when he jarred his opponents by recruiting about the same number of precinct delegate candidates as the Bush organization lined up — 4,000-plus, about half of whom ran unopposed. Mr. Kemp's forces recruited about half that number.

The Election Day message was not good news for Mr. Robertson. A poll of voters conducted by NBC News and The Wall Street Journal showed that twice as many Republicans disapproved of Mr. Robertson as approved of him, and half said they were less likely to vote for him because he is an evangelical minister. Even among born-again Christians, who made up about a third of the sample, Mr. Robertson won only 23 percent, compared with 37 percent for Mr. Bush.

If the 1986 Michigan primary is remembered for anything other than its confusion, it will be because Republicans nominated the state's first black gubernatorial candidate, William Lucas, the executive of Wayne County. Mr. Lucas switched to the Republican Party last year and will oppose the Democratic incumbent, Gov. James Blanchard. The only other black candidate for governor this year is a Democrat, Mayor Tom Bradley of Los Angeles.

But if the activities of Mr. Robertson and his evangelical followers here heightened voter concern about the Republican Party's relationship with the religious right, some analysts say, it could damage the prospects of Mr. Lucas, who was endorsed by Mr. Robertson in the primary.

Peter Secchia, a member of the Republican National Committee from Grand Rapids, suggested that a backlash against Mr. Robertson may have contributed to the defeat of Representative Mark Siljander, an evangelical Republican. Mr. Siljander said he believed he lost because of a negative reaction to a taped message he sent local clergymen asking for their support to "break the back of Satan."

In his last swing through the state before the election, Mr. Robertson declared that born-again Christians "maybe feel more strongly than others do" about "love of God, love of country and support for the traditional family." His words provoked a sharp reaction, even among conservatives. Senator Bill Armstrong, Republican from Colorado, publicly chastised the evangelist for crossing the line between religion and politics.

It would be "a horrible mistake," the Senator said, for evangelical Christians to maintain that they "speak on political issues with the authority of the church." In Mr. Armstrong's own state, a recent poll by The Denver Post found that 53 percent of the voters believe conservative religious movements are becoming "a dangerous force" in American politics.

"Robertson has created a movement and a backlash," said Kevin Phillips, the Republican analyst, "and it's going to keep the Republican Party on a tightrope."

Associated Press

William Lucas (right), the Wayne County Executive, at a unity breakfast last week with the candidates he defeated in the Republican primary for Michigan Governor: State Representative Colleen Engler (left), Richard Chrysler, a businessman, and the Oakland County Executive, Daniel Murphy.

Strikes in Detroit and Philadelphia Were the Exceptions

Labor's Holding Its Own, At Least in Public Sector

By WILLIAM SERRIN

THIS summer, as strikes by municipal workers in Philadelphia and Detroit disrupted those cities and drew attention from the rest of the nation, what went unnoticed was that these were the first major public employees' walkouts in years.

Municipal and state workers have recently reached agreement after agreement with their employers while avoiding strikes. This year, the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, the nation's largest public workers' union, has reached more than 600 agreements with muncipal or state governments covering more than 350,000 people.

The last major public employees' strike in New York was the 11-day walkout by 35,000 transit workers in April 1980. And until this summer, the last major strike anywhere in the nation by municipal or state workers other than teachers was a walkout in San Jose, Calif., in 1981.

Furthermore, public sector settlements have been bringing higher wage increases than those in the private sector. In 1985, for example, the average increase in the public sector was about 5.5 percent, according to the union; in the private sector, the Department of Labor says, it was 4.1 percent.

"For the most part we've been settling at the table," said Gerald W. McEntee, A.F.S.C.M.E. president. "This doesn't mean we are getting big, fat settlements. But we've been holding our own at the table in terms of being able to get reasonable wage increases."

What accounts for the comparative harmony at a time when labor relations in the private sector are often acrimonious?

First, the demands for concessions that have confronted private-sector unions in the 1980's came 10 years earlier for municipal workers, experts say. Many made major concessions as their unions agreed to substantial reductions in jobs. Now, many municipal and state governments have recovered financially and in some cases are willing to share rising revenues with workers, experts on public employee bargaining say.

"We had some very difficult negotiations in the 1970's," Mr. McEntee said. "Now the pendulum has moved a little."

Second, public pressure has encouraged settlements because municipal and state workers perform essential services. Only about a dozen states give public workers the right to strike, and even those often except firefighters, police officers and emergency workers. Some have struck in defiance of state law, as the Detroit workers did, but the notion that it is wrong for public employees to strike remains strong, experts say, and most unions abide by that philosophy.

"I have never thought of the public sector as strike-prone," said Sumner Rosen, associate professor of social work and public administration at Columbia University. He said the major battles were over recognition and the right to bargain, and these are largely past. Now, he said, governments and their unions often "are facing common issues," such as cuts in Federal funds.

"Unions have come to understand restraints imposed by limits on funds available to municipalities and state governments," said Randy Arndt, media relations director of the National League of Cities. He noted that the public unions "can look at the books" of their employers, while their private-sector counterparts often cannot.

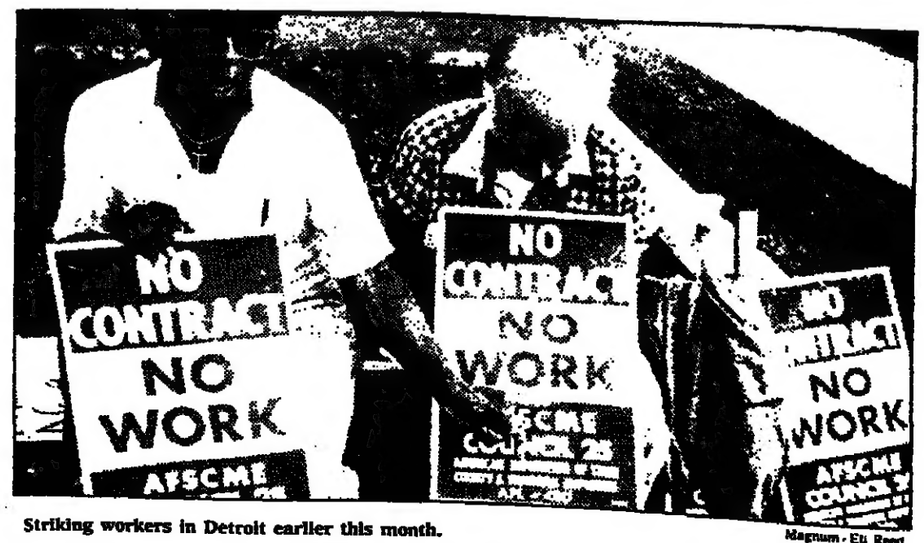
The pressure to settle works both ways; mayors, county executives and governors often cannot shut down operations or bring in replacement workers.

In Philadelphia, Mayor W. Wilson Goode was said to have enhanced his political fortunes by maintaining a strong position and then forcing the strikers, including 2,500 sanitation workers, to return to their jobs without a contract. An agreement was reached the next day. In the Detroit strike, which ended last week, Mayor Coleman A. Young, a former labor organizer, also took a hard line against the unions.

Mr. McEntee says that despite those disputes, "public-sector labor-management relations are still much healthier than in the private sector."

That does not mean, however, that they are smooth. One disruptive issue is the increase in government contracts for services with private, often nonunion, companies. Mr. McEntee says "contracting out," which some public officials see as necessary to contain costs, is "being peddled as a fiscal wonder drug." Additionally, many workers want to recover from concessions they made in the 1970's.

"Relationships with mayors and governors have ups and downs," Mr. McEntee said. "It's always going to be adversarial. I don't know a mayor or a governor where we have really had an extended honeymoon."



Striking workers in Detroit earlier this month.

Magnum - Eli Reed

Moscow Goes After Paris Chic . . .

By PHILIP TAUBMAN

Moscow

OUTSIDE Moda, this city's hottest new retail outlet, lines stretch for blocks. Billed as the prototype of a new generation of Soviet shops designed to offer stylish, quality clothing, Moda draws thousands of shoppers every day who wait two or three hours to get a glimpse of the brighter future for Soviet consumers that the Kremlin leadership has pledged to create.

So far, the Muscovites are doing more glimpsing than buying. Although the store itself is high-tone, its apparel is pedestrian. "Window-dressing, eyewash, no chic clothes," one customer wrote in a comment book. "The decorations were nice but I couldn't find anything I really wanted," wrote another.

Moda, which means fashion in Russian, illustrates the promise and problems of the ongoing Government effort to brighten up the drab look of Soviet fashions and overhaul the industry that produces them.

The Kremlin is being fairly mum about details — in fact, even the Ministry of Light Industry, which makes the garments Moda sells, refused to make an official available for an interview. But no one denies that the Soviet fashion industry has stagnated for years, saddled with a top-heavy central bureaucracy, a shortage of attractive designs and fabrics, outdated production techniques and a lack of incentives to solve its problems.

Now, under the leadership of Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Kremlin's short-range goal is to bring in a quick haute couture fix via Pierre Cardin, Yves Saint Laurent, and European manufacturers (see accompanying story). For the long run, it wants to loosen the grip of central planners and make the whole system more responsive to consumer interests.

HIGH-FASHION is not unknown in Russia. A dozen or so fashion houses operated under the National and Republican Ministries of Services provide daring, well-made garments to the Soviet elite.

Vyacheslav Zaitsev, a prominent Soviet designer, directs one of these establishments. It is called Dom Modi, The House of Fashion, and is in a nine-story building on Prospekt Mira in downtown Moscow.

The first-floor showroom houses mannequins outfitted in colorful, almost exotic fashions that might not cause a stir in Milan but seem startling in Moscow. "It's fantastic; I didn't know such a thing existed in Moscow," one Muscovite said as he entered the boutique recently.

"The fashions are abreast of the times," Lubov Osmanova, a student from Sverdlovsk, said as she examined a black and white coat with high, winged collar and shoulders. And Varvara Salakhova, a Moiseyev dancer, said, "The prices are significantly higher, but the clothes are significantly different."

Mr. Zaitsev, examining fabric samples in his small cluttered office, said, "There is tremendous interest in this kind of clothing. More and more people want to show their individuality through the clothes they wear."

Customers bear him out. "I come here often because of the modern designs, high quality of sewing and reasonable prices," said Svetlana Nevredimova, who stopped at Mr. Zaitsev's retail shop recently to pick up a blouse that cost 300 rubles, or about $400. "I want to look good. I want to be liked by people so I spend more on clothes than most of my friends."

In Russia, though, where the average monthly wage is about 190 rubles, that kind of expenditure is rarely feasible. The new Kremlin push is to bring more modestly priced fashion to the citizenry at large. It is a goal that Mr. Cardin, the French designer, concurs with totally.

"I will design clothes for people in the street, not just for the privileged," Mr. Cardin said during a recent visit. Although he expects only modest sales the first few years, he expects Russia to be a lucrative market after that. "Taste is not bad here," he said. "I have seen great improvements in the last five years."

A model wearing one of Soviet designer Vyacheslav Zaitsev's dresses.

Can the French help Russia make better and prettier clothes?

Despite the support of Mr. Gorbachev and his well-dressed wife, Raisa, getting fashion to the masses will not be easy. The fashion industry, like the rest of the economy, is controlled by central planners and other Government officials in Moscow and the capitals of the Soviet Union's 15 republics. With minor exceptions, these centers determine each year how many garments should be manufactured, and set the prices.

Production is overseen by the Ministry of Light Industry in Moscow and, under it, republican ministries of the same name, which manage the plants that produce the fabrics and the factories that make the clothes, and supervise the designers. With output determined by targets set in annual plans, textile plants, for example, lack the incentive to produce more colorful fabrics and can ignore the suggestions of designers. Clothing factories are insulated from consumer tastes and demands.

Design houses operated by the light industry ministries do often produce attractive styles. For example, the All-Union House of Fashion in Moscow, the central design center for mass-produced fashions, does "a good job," Mr. Cardin said during a recent visit to Moscow. Mrs. Gorbachev is said to buy some of her garments from the house.

The wholesale fairs held by the house several times a year are considered major events by fashionably dressed Muscovites, who quickly buy out the prototype garments that are offered for sale when the shows end.

The problem comes when the mass production houses try to replicate the styles. Most Soviet dyes, for example, are notoriously pale, making it impossible to produce the vibrant colors available in custom-made cloth provided to design houses.

Mr. Gorbachev and his Kremlin colleagues, as part of a broader effort to improve the quality of life and production of consumer goods, have ordered a modernization of the fashion and textile industries, encouraged the small fashion houses and approved the import of designs and manufacturing techniques from the West.

There are expected to be revisions in the incentive system so that workers and plants that produce popular garments are rewarded. Textile plants and garment factories are to be outfitted with new equipment.

However, it will probably be years before the fashion industry can meet the public demand for Western-style garments. And, with the exception of the French designer boutiques to be opened soon, fashion will probably remain a spectator sport, rather than a consuming one, for some time.

For example, although few Russians can afford Dom Modi's premium prices, and most lack the inclination to wear such unorthodox garments, a steady stream of people wander in to view the sights. Once a week, Mr. Zaitsev, an energetic, flamboyant man, hosts a theatrical fashion show at Dom Modi that features elegant models, pulsating rock music and a running commentary by the director.

"Don't be afraid to look plump," he joked at a recent show. "Russia has always been associated with plump women who embody kindheartedness, hospitality and good food." The shows often draw a full house. Many women sketch designs and copy the outfits at home.

Mr. Zaitsev, who supervises a staff of 600, including 12 designers, said the fashion house produces about 300 new designs a year. He said that he can make clothing available for sale a month after it is first shown, compared to several years between design and manufacture in the Ministry of Light Industry.

The arrival of Mr. Cardin's wares in Moscow is likely to be a major event. His visits to Moscow have already created somewhat surreal encounters, including the moment earlier this year when Mr. Cardin and his aides, dressed in a blaze of bright colors and the latest Parisian fashions, swept into the lobby of the foreign trade bank in Moscow.

Many of the Russians stared with a mixture of awe and horror at Cardin aide Bernard Danillon de Cazella's black leather pants, green shirt, tasseled loafers and ankle-length cashmere overcoat, and his colleague Natasha Ianouchevski's red suit with billowing shoulders and dark patterned stockings.

Mr. Danillon de Cazella did promise that the first line of Cardin garments would be stylish but traditional and would not include anything comparable to those outfits. And at least one Russian woman, an engineer, predicts that, when it comes time for Mr. Cardin's first boutique to open, "People will spend the night in line to be the first to shop at his store."

. . . And Paris Pursues Soviet Sales

By PAUL LEWIS

PARIS

TWO top French designers and a handful of European clothing manufacturers are conspiring with the Kremlin to smarten up Russia's drably dressed citizenry — and to get a crack at a huge, untapped market for fashionable clothes.

Last April, Pierre Cardin signed a contract to provide the Soviet Union annually with 92 clothing designs, ranging from women's suits to men's ties, over the next five years. The garments will be manufactured from Russian material in 32 Russian factories and sold under the Cardin label in Cardin boutiques in Moscow. "The contract is unique," says Pierre Crey, a Cardin aide.

The first shop, in the restaurant of the former Olympic Village, will open its doors early next year. At 215,000 square feet, it is the largest Cardin boutique anywhere, and certainly the largest fashion boutique in Moscow. Cardin's "Made in Russia" clothes will also be sold in two smaller boutiques in the smart Arbat pedestrian shopping street in Moscow's old town.

Yves Saint Laurent is hard on Cardin's heels. In December he will go to Moscow and Leningrad with designs he took to New York last year and which are currently on show in Peking. "We'll be talking about licensing agreements with the Ministry of Light Industry," says Christoph Girard, a company spokesman.

But selling the Russians on elegant French designs is only half the battle. In an economy notorious for the wretched quality of its consumer goods, the other half is getting production standards up to grade. And this is where the clothing manufacturers enter the picture.

Last year, Vestra Union, France's third-largest men's clothing maker and a manufacturer of Cardin suits, signed a $14 million contract to upgrade two Soviet clothing factories. Several other European clothiers, including Bidermann, France's biggest clothing manufacturer, Boussac Saint Frères, and some Italian, Dutch and German companies, are said to be negotiating similar contracts with Soviet authorities to modernize another 22 Russian clothing factories.

Gamma-Liaison/Daniel Simon

Pierre Cardin and models in Red Square.

"All the negotiations are about at the same stage," says Bidermann director Georges Jolles. "We're just finishing technical discussions with their engineers and the financial negotiations will start in September."

Although Cardin's Mr. Crey says negotiations began "well before" Mikhail S. Gorbachev's ascension to the top Kremlin slot, Mr. Gorbachev's declared commitment to increasing consumer production, combined with his wife Raisa's elegant wardrobe, may have well speeded matters. Mrs. Gorbachev has visited the Cardin fashion house in Paris and she invited the designer to dine with her when he visited Moscow last year.

"The Russians have been telling us they wanted to do something about their clothing industry for some time, but everything speeded after Gorbachev got to the top," said Bidermann's Mr. Jolles.

How the Russians will finance this upgrading of their clothing industry remains unclear. The factory modernization contracts are said to be worth $8 million each, and the European companies expect to be paid in cash and in Western currency.

Mr. Cardin, who already markets Russian vodka and caviar under the Maxim's restaurant label, which he owns, will also receive a percentage of sales. First estimations suggest the clothes will carry pretty high price tags, with dresses costing 60 to 100 rubles or more. But Mr. Crey says that "prices will be fixed in relation to production costs and we don't know what those are yet."

The Economy

WEEK IN BUSINESS

A Surprise Partner For Goldman, Sachs

Koh Komatsu

Sumitomo wants to become a limited partner in Goldman, Sachs, and has offered to pay $500 million for a 12.5 percent stake in the big securities firm. Sumitomo would not, however, have voting rights. The bank, Japan's third-largest, already owns a bank in California, as well as operations in other foreign countries, but it wanted a piece of the American securities market. And Goldman, facing the retirement of senior partners who would likely withdraw millions in capital from the firm, needed an infusion of new capital. But few analysts — or Goldman executives — expected the contributor to be Japanese.

Sumitomo has grown healthy under Ichiro Isoda, the chairman, and Koh Komatsu, the president, since it suffered big loan losses nine years ago. In return for its entree into the American market, Sumitomo will provide Goldman a foothold in the lucrative Japanese securities markets, which have proved a tough nut for American firms to crack.

The F.C.C. trimmed the profit margins allowed for A.T.&T. and local phone companies, which could mean customer savings of as much as $600 million a year. The F.C.C. said the healthier economy and lower inflation justified the move. But A.T.&T., whose earnings have been below most analysts' expectations recently, said the F.C.C. was making it difficult for it to survive in the highly competitive telecommunications market.

An OPEC agreement to curb output resulted in a sharp spike in oil prices. But later, as traders began having second thoughts about the effectiveness of the pact, prices stabilized. The agreement was fashioned mainly in long meetings between the oil ministers of Iran and Saudi Arabia, among the hardest hit by falling oil prices. The agreement excludes Iraq, which has been at war with Iran, and analysts speculated that Iran would, in effect, impose a quota on Iraq through bombing raids.

The agreement was the first concrete move toward OPEC unity in months. But the group has been so divisive, and the terms of the two-month agreement appear so unenforceable, that some analysts believe it will not bring oil prices back to the $20-a-barrel range sought by OPEC.

The House upheld the veto of a bill to limit textile imports. The vote was a victory in President Reagan's battle against what he has called protectionist policies. But proponents of the measure, including legislators from textile-producing states, say it would have saved American jobs, reduced the massive trade deficit and contributed to a recovery in the economy.

Korea agreed voluntarily to limit its textile exports to the United States, hoping to head off any legislation mandating even greater cuts.

Wickes bid $2.1 billion for Owens-Corning Fiberglas, but Owens is resisting the bid, in part because it may believe it can fetch more in a buyout or with another partner. Indeed, investors quickly bid Owens stock above the $70-a-share offer.

The father of an analyst involved in the RCA-G.E. merger agreed to pay back $1 million in profits as well as a $2.1 million fine because his son tipped him to the deal. The analyst, 23-year-old Marcel Katz, who had been with Lazard Frères, and two others accused of profiting from inside information also were fined. The fine to be paid by Mr. Katz's father, Harvey, is the largest civil insider trading penalty ever imposed.

Bond prices recovered as investors snapped up the final portion of a $28 billion Treasury refunding after a ho-hum response to earlier portions. M-1 fell an unexpected $600 million, another aid to prices. Stocks continued their midsummer instability. The Dow Jones industrial average ended the week at 1,782.62, up 18.98.

Textron wants to buy Ex-Cell-O for $972 million, hoping to add the engine parts and machine tools company to its diversified stable. Analysts expect more action, though. Ex-Cello-O said only that it would consider the bid.

The chairman of Allegheny, Robert J. Buckley, resigned under pressure and was replaced by a division president, Oliver S. Travers Jr. Allegheny — and Mr. Buckley — have been buffeted by allegations of improper practices and pressures to reduce debt.

International Playtex is being sold and broken up. Once a strong performer for Beatrice, the unit will be sold for $1.25 billion to an investment group led by Playtex executives and Drexel Burnham. Then, Revlon will buy the cosmetics operations of Playtex, including Almay and Max Factor, for $375 million.

Hammermill rejected an unsolicited $722 million takeover offer from Paul A. Bilzerian, the California investor, but said it was talking with other possible buyers. Mr. Bilzerian, meanwhile, raised his bid to $57 a share, from $52.

Miscellanea. LTV is shutting plants and laying off 2,000 workers as part of its bankruptcy reorganization. USX is laying off white-collar workers in the midst of a steelworkers strike. . . . Hill & Knowlton is trying to buy Carl Byoir to create the nation's largest public-relations firm.

Merrill Perlman

The New York Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS WEEK ENDED AUGUST 8, 1986
(Consolidated)

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng
OwenC	11,177,100	76¾	+11⅞
Mobil	9,775,500	32½	+ 2⅛
Exxon	7,629,400	62⅝	+ 3⅛
USX Cp	6,925,400	16¾	+ 1⅛
IBM	6,390,100	130	– ¼
AT&T	6,305,000	23⅞	+ ¼
AtlRich	6,267,900	52¼	+ 6½
OccIPet	6,263,100	25½	+ 2½
Chevrn	5,989,300	39⅝	+ 3⅝
Houlnd	5,778,300	34⅛	+ ¼
Safewy	5,729,700	65⅝	+ ⅛
Schlmb	5,387,400	29⅝	+ 1½
CmwE	5,322,300	32¼	+ 1¼
BethStl	5,033,400	8¼	+ 1¼
Zayre	4,997,500	28	– 4
Texaco	4,651,600	30⅞	+ 1⅞

MARKET DIARY	Last Week	Prev. Week
Advances	1,063	586
Declines	884	1,410
Total Issues	2,155	2,179
New Highs	96	98
New Lows	146	199

VOLUME (4 P.M. New York Close)	Last Week	Year To Date
Total Sales	639,279,710	21,346,447,953
Same Per. 1985	469,317,680	16,614,057,331

WEEK'S MARKET AVERAGES

	High	Low	Last	Net Change
New York Stock Exchange				
Indust	155.9	151.8	155.0	+1.42
Transp	108.0	104.5	107.7	+1.32
Utils	75.2	74.6	75.1	–0.03
Finance	148.4	144.2	148.0	+2.05
Composite	136.9	133.7	136.4	+1.12
Standard & Poor's				
400 Indust	263.7	255.8	261.6	–3.64
20 Transp	180.6	173.6	179.3	–0.66
40 Utils	114.2	113.0	113.5	–1.78
40 Financial	28.3	27.3	28.2	–0.47
500 Stocks	238.3	231.9	236.8	–3.34
Dow Jones				
30 Indust	1802.0	1730.6	1782.6	–37.42
20 Transp	723.7	697.1	712.8	– 7.62
15 Utils	208.2	200.5	204.0	– 3.45
65 Comb	695.1	670.0	687.4	– 9.92

The American Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS WEEK ENDED AUG. 8, 1986
(Consolidated)

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng
Wickes	7,957,600	5½	+ ¼
DomePet	3,318,000	1-1/16	+ ¼
WangLabB	1,530,400	13⅝	– ⅛
EchoBay	1,266,500	19¾	+ 2¾
BAT Ind	1,092,000	5¾	–1/16
Speing	993,500	14	...
HomeGrp	992,300	22	– ¾
Axon pr	881,600	53¾	+ 2¾
TexasAir	790,700	27⅝	– 3½
IntThr	742,400	3	+ 1¼

MARKET DIARY	Last Week	Prev. Week
Advances	375	262
Declined	402	524
Unchanged	138	135
Total Issues	915	921
New Highs	25	26
New Lows	68	82

VOLUME (4 P.M. New York Close)	Last Week	Year To Date
Total Sales	53,032,645	1,935,860,154
Same Per. 1985	36,301,025	1,256,595,165

The New York Times

Founded in 1851

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher 1896-1935
ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER, Publisher 1935-1961
ORVIL E. DRYFOOS, Publisher 1961-1963

ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Publisher

A. M. ROSENTHAL, Executive Editor
SEYMOUR TOPPING, Managing Editor
ARTHUR GELB, Deputy Managing Editor
JAMES L. GREENFIELD, Assistant Managing Editor

MAX FRANKEL, Editorial Page Editor
JACK ROSENTHAL, Deputy Editorial Page Editor

LANCE R. PRIMIS, Exec. V.P., General Manager
RUSSELL T. LEWIS, Sr. V.P., Circulation
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HOWARD BISHOW, V.P., Employee Relations
ERICH G. LINKER JR., V.P., Advertising
JOHN M. O'BRIEN, V.P., Controller
ELISE J. ROSS, V.P., Systems

Why Kill Nicaraguans?

President Reagan urges the Republican Senate to give him $100 million in aid for the "contra" rebels in Nicaragua and he's likely to prevail. The big test, after all, was in the Democratic House, where he won in June, after a speech in which he promised that the contras would clean up their act and American diplomacy would seek "real democracy." Yet many Americans remain passionately opposed to the contra war, and rightly so, for the President's promises remain unrealized.

Congress may vote dollars to the contras but the country has not rallied to their cause. It cannot sensibly do so in the face of a policy with such incoherent intent and such bloody effect.

•

Despite Mr. Reagan's popularity, the conservative mood and palpable provocations from Managua, the contra war has not caught on. Polls continue to show that a majority of Americans disapprove of arming the rebels, and doubt dire Administration warnings of a red tide sweeping up to the front porches of Harlingen, Texas.

Why the skepticism? A short answer is that the President is caught up in a web of contradictions. His purpose, unstated, is nonetheless evident: the destruction of a Marxist regime. Unwilling and unable to do what is necessary to achieve that goal, he refuses to pursue the alternate course, containing the Sandinistas within Nicaragua.

Mr. Reagan's best argument is supplied by the Sandinistas themselves. Since seizing power in 1979, they have indeed betrayed their democratic promises. They put off elections, stifled the press, harassed opponents and made common cause with leftist guerrillas in El Salvador. Most recently, after the House voted aid for the contras, the commandantes banished a Catholic bishop and suspended the only opposition newspaper, La Prensa.

These are sins against democracy. But which of these sins justify waging war? If tyranny and abuse of human rights are in themselves a casus belli, America would be at war in much of the world. Threats to national security may warrant war, but as a last resort. There are, short of that, a dozen ways for the United States to make its influence felt for democratic purposes.

Mr. Reagan's hostility to Nicaragua is surely animated by its ties to Havana and Moscow and its comradely help for guerrillas elsewhere. But the Sandinistas insist they are prepared to bargain on security issues. Why not test that willingness in the context of the draft Contadora treaty, fashioned by Latins, that has been on the table for years? It calls for a regional reduction of forces, a verifiable ban on foreign bases and advisers, mutual respect for frontiers and advancement of democracy.

Speaking before the House vote in June, Mr. Reagan seemed favorable to this diplomatic course. He acknowledged abuses by the contras and proposed a monitoring commission. But however welcome, the commission seems unlikely to reform an army whose high command is dominated by former Somoza National Guardsmen scornful of any civilian authority.

The President insisted he favored any settlement or Contadora treaty "that will bring real democracy to Nicaragua." The tricky "real" aside, that seemed to hold some hope, but it quickly faded after the House vote. When Secretary of State Shultz met in Colombia last week with Central America's leaders, Contadora was barely mentioned. The only answer to the region's problems, insisted Mr. Shultz, is a democratic government in Nicaragua.

That is not a prescription for compromise, but for war without end, spreading ever more destruction and death over a country the United States claims it wants to save. If the President had a discernible purpose, senators might find it tolerable this week to vote yes. But he cannot send enough force to win this sordid war; he knows the American public would not stand for that. Alternatively, he might use the contras to strengthen his negotiating hand. But repeatedly, he shrinks from that.

His only policy amounts to "stay the course." Toward what? Without a sounder answer, for America to keep arming the contras is to make more Nicaraguan people suffer and die, for no good reason. Mr. Reagan can call that fighting for freedom if he likes; it still amounts to wanton, bloody war.

Illegal Aliens' Health — and Ours

Should undocumented aliens be eligible for Medicaid? Yes, says a Federal district judge in Brooklyn. No, says a New Jersey Congressman worried about the cost. The concern is understandable, but this social service expenditure is cost effective as well as humane.

Across the country, the burden of providing health care to undocumented aliens falls mostly on public hospitals. Many such patients are poor enough to qualify for Medicaid, the health insurance for the indigent funded jointly by the Federal and local governments. But a 1973 regulation bars Federal Medicaid help for them.

A class-action challenge on behalf of illegal aliens in New York resulted in a recent decision striking down the 1973 rule. Federal District Judge Charles Sifton found it insupportable because, he said, the 1966 law authorizing Medicaid contains "no express restrictions on alien eligibility."

Representative Matthew Rinaldo of New Jersey is therefore sponsoring an amendment to the House budget reconciliation bill that would close the loophole. He would expressly prohibit the Federal share of Medicaid coverage for undocumented aliens, thereby throwing the full burden onto localities.

The approach is shortsighted. Reduced Medicaid help for the undocumented means that they defer medical care for as long as possible, then show up for treatment at already overburdened locally run public hospitals and clinics. New York City, for example, now absorbs an estimated $25 million in unreimbursed Medicaid payments for illegal aliens. Fully half of the patients are pregnant women who do not seek help until just before delivery. Assuring them adequate prenatal care would cost less than providing treatment for their babies, who, having been born here, are citizens eligible for Medicaid.

Additional savings to the city might result from the immunization of young children, proper treatment for the aged, blind and disabled and the shift of patients from acute care to nursing homes or home care available under Medicaid.

Senator Moynihan argues that all undocumented aliens should be entitled to Medicaid since illegal immigration reflects the Federal Government's failure to control the borders. That may overstate the issue, but the practical case seems irrefutable for helping all who are pregnant, young children, aged, blind or otherwise disabled.

A Federal tax dollar spent to give them rational health care would automatically save many more tax dollars eventually necessary to compensate for their neglect.

Topics

Stepping Up, Out and Down

Staircase of Youth

Some good doctors in Baltimore are pulling our legs.

Taking the recent evidence that moderate exercise increases lifespan, they calculate that each stair climbed adds four seconds of life. Thus if you climb 5,000 steps a week, burning off 2,000 calories, from age 35 to 80, you can expect to live an extra two years, they write in The New England Journal of Medicine.

That's a fine reward, and feeling fitter is another benefit that surely improves the quality of life. What a pity, though, that those two years are added at the wrong end of life.

The extra years are net of the time spent taking the exercise, but the doctors seem to have neglected something else. To labor like Sisyphus 42 minutes a day climbing stairs will leave most people in a dank sweat. But spending half an hour a day for 45 years in recovery, shower and change will take a year out of your life, halving the expected benefit.

Lewis Carroll's Red Queen ran as fast as she could just to stay in the same place. The Baltimore staircase, too, seems to lead right through the looking glass.

■

Faceless

A Manhattan woman left her apartment last Saturday night with her keys in one pocket and $1.25 for the Sunday paper in the other. En route to the newsstand she saw a shabby old man with one of those cane-like walkers calling out to passers-by, "Hey, can I talk to you a minute?" Everyone kept on going, heads lowered or turned away.

The woman, her paper bought, would have, too, but for a red light. "Lady," the man begged, "could you get me a light coffee at that deli?" She nodded, and he dumped some change in her hand.

When she got to the deli the woman spilled the change on the counter. It added up to 31 cents, and coffee was 55 cents. Having spent her $1.25, the woman couldn't make up the difference. Neither could the man.

So the woman began to help him beg. "Do you have 25 cents," she asked passers-by, "so I could get this man some coffee?" No one stopped.

The woman was startled. She is used to having strangers give her directions and cabdrivers halt at her wave. Now she realized that in her old dress and sneakers, she too looked shabby. The person who finally gave her a quarter wouldn't look her in the eye.

Soon the woman was home again, comfortable with the Sunday paper and late-evening television. But she had learned how it feels to be faceless — and how close is the other side of the coin.

Mattress Month

August is the month for mattress sales, and the nation's department stores are therefore filled with Americans displaying their sleeping postures.

One potential purchaser recently prepared to reveal her own preferred fetal position to the world in the interest of making a comfortable purchase. She entered the bedding department of a large New York store. A look at the crowd and she decided to leave; a second look and she decided to stay. The huge number of people would generate only a few actual purchases, since most of the customers were accompanied by three or so consultants.

One buys a new mattress only twice, or maybe thrice in a lifetime. Therefore, whole families had been rallied to pass on the purchase. Young women brought along their mothers and sisters, and giggled. Sheepish-looking engaged couples had enlarged their groups to include what looked like the prospective in-laws. Older, married couples arrived without an entourage and stretched out with tired grunts.

Whether giggling or grunting, customer or consultant, young or old, however, all the mattress testers had been well trained by their parents. Not a single one put her, or his, shoes on the bedding.

Letters

Madison on the Privacy of American Bedrooms

To the Editor:

Prof. Michael Kammen quotes James Madison to support his view that the Supreme Court's recent ruling on Georgia's sodomy law was "lamentable." It is a dubious argument. Madison's remarks in Federalist 14 on the American people's "numerous innovations" and their rejection of "a blind veneration for antiquity" referred to the new structure of government established by the Revolution, which had not followed exactly any past model, and the need, as Madison put it in the same essay, to "improve" that "structure of the Union" with the proposed Constitution of 1787. It is hard to see how this can be construed as evidence that the Court's decision was "utterly at odds" with the Framers' views.

Other remarks by Madison are more pertinent to the issue. He emphasized that the Federal and state governments had different jurisdictions and concerns. In Federalist 45, he contrasted the Federal Government's powers, "exercised principally on external objects, as war, peace, negotiation and foreign commerce," and also taxation, with the powers of the state governments that "will extend to all the objects which, in the ordinary course of affairs, concern the lives, liberties and properties of the people, and the internal order, improvement and prosperity of the state."

Madison returned to this in Federalist 46, maintaining that in the state governments "all the more domestic and personal interests of the people will be regulated and provided for."

No one advocates prosecution for homosexual activity — obviously, not even in Georgia. What Professor Kammen's letter amounts to is an assertion that enlightened opinion today should find such laws offensive. Yet the American public is far from accepting this issue as nothing more than a matter of personal choice. Some states have repealed sodomy laws, other states have retained them.

But had it ruled that the states possessed no power to enact these laws, the Supreme Court would have conferred official legitimation on a mode of behavior that has been believed for millennia throughout our civilization, as the Court acknowledged, to raise profound moral questions. Such questions as these are the kind that touch directly on what Madison called "the more domestic and personal interests of the people," and they are the kind which are properly left for the people of the states to resolve for themselves.

GRANT MORRISON
Professor of History
Long Island University
Greenvale, L.I., July 27, 1986

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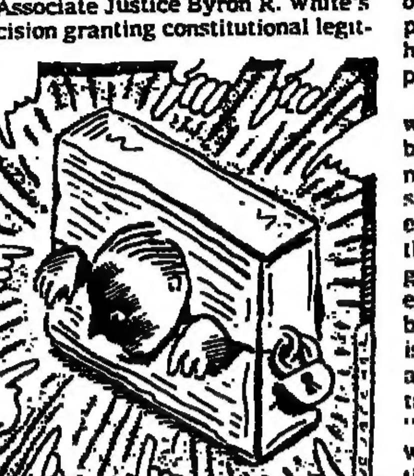
Framers' Intentions

To the Editor:

Without entering into a discussion of Associate Justice Byron R. White's decision granting constitutional legit-



Robert Neubecker

imacy to state antisodomy laws, I must object to Prof. Michael Kammen's comments (letters, July 24) on the general moral intentions of the Framers. His notion that the Founding Fathers put a high premium on the "protection of individual liberty from governmental encroachment" is correct up to a point, but he neglects the key principle taken from John Locke (and set forth in Justice White's opinion) that it was the task of "the magistrate" to define individual liberty and that such definitions were binding, provided the magistracy rested upon consent.

American liberty, in short, was community defined — what I have called "consensual authoritarianism" was the order of the day — and God help the poor soul like Abner Kneeland in Boston who, as late as 1838, was (in Theodore Parker's words) convicted and "jugged for 60 days" for denying the Virgin Birth. The Commonwealth's Constitution guaranteed freedom of religion, but the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court held that this guarantee applied only to "honest" men, not to blasphemers. Over the last 30-plus years I have documented this proposition in perhaps excruciating detail.

In the same sense, he is dead wrong when he states that "judicial review by the Supreme Court was first announced by Chief Justice John Marshall." In 1796, the Supreme Court exercised the jurisdiction to evaluate the constitutionality of an act of Congress in Hylton v. U.S.; interestingly enough, the case arose from a dispute between two authors of The Federalist and true-blue Framers, Hamilton and Madison, over whether a Federal tax on carriages was a "direct" or an "excise" tax. The Court's jurisdiction was not challenged, and the constitutionality of the statute was sustained. In Marbury, Marshall for the first time declared a section of a statute unconstitutional.

JOHN P. ROCHE
Prof. of Civilization & Foreign Affairs
Fletcher School of Law & Diplomacy
Tufts University
Medford, Mass., July 27, 1986

What's All This Talk Of Western Values?

To the Editor:

I am irritated by the constant references that everyone (Anthony Lewis in his July 24 column, for example) makes to the supposed fact that the policy of the West toward South Africa is somehow inconsistent with "Western ideals" and "Western values." Implicit in this notion is (a) that some such "Western" value system exists; (b) that it is very moral, and (c) that it is morally superior to non-Western value systems.

Can someone define, for those like me who are perplexed, what exactly these values are? Are they not the same values that produced slavery (in both Europe and the United States), inquisitions, conquests of the New World, colonialism and legal segregation, the brunt of which was borne by the darker peoples? Are they not the same values that produced racists like Hitler, Mussolini and the Czar of Russia?

Is it, indeed, possible that the morally bankrupt policies of the West toward South Africa — I dare Mr. Lewis to name a government that is an exception — are, in fact, consistent with the darker side of the amalgam that is the "Western" value system? After all, all of these are governments that have been *chosen* by the majority of the people of their countries.

ANANT K. SUNDARAM
New Haven, July 24, 1986

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To the Editor:

In "Deal With the African National Congress? No: It Is Controlled by Communists" (Op-Ed, July 25), Max Singer fails to understand that it is no longer within our power to prevent South African blacks from taking "poison" — his description of the African National Congress. The choice is theirs to make. No obligation (Mr. Singer's word) on our part to guide the majority in that unhappy land exists. The notion of a "white man's burden" ended somewhat earlier in this century than the ninth decade.

FROMMA WELLMAN
Andes, N.Y., July 25, 1986

Harriman Was Prescient About Vietnam

To the Editor:

Your admirable obituary of W. Averell Harriman (front page, July 27) needs one correction. You say that after President Kennedy's assassination, Mr. Harriman stayed on with President Johnson, "supporting his controversial determination to press on with the Vietnam War." In both the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations, Mr. Harriman opposed all proposals to bomb North Vietnam or to send ground troops to South Vietnam, and he never altered this opposition. But he also decided not to take a public stand against involvement.

And he had good reasons. I left the Johnson Administration and my post as Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs in March 1964 because of changes Johnson was making in policy toward Vietnam that were bringing us nearer to actual escalation. As my papers in the Kennedy Library document, Mr. Harriman then told me that, had he been 20 years younger, he would also have resigned. He went on to predict that Johnson would escalate the war, that the escalation would fail, that the United States would have to negotiate and that President Johnson would have to choose him, Averell Harriman, to be the negotiator because of his record of negotiating with the Russians.

It was a remarkable set of predictions, all of which came true. Since he was convinced that negotiations were inevitable and that he had an important contribution to make in them, he did not want to take a public stand that would make such a contribution impossible.

ROGER HILSMAN
Lyme, Conn., July 27, 1986

Children of Divorce Are Not Always Scarred

To the Editor:

The main issue in your article about divorced parents and the neglected child (Style page, July 28) seems the old myth about the negative effects of divorce upon children. It does not help to quote studies that seem to support the myth.

You refer, for example, to studies by Judith S. Wallerstein. Although these were well done in many respects and longitudinal, they do not show true evidence of the negative effects of divorce on the children. The samples are small and biased toward middle-class whites in a limited area of California. Furthermore, she studied children of divorced parents only; no comparisons with "intact" families. The main advantage of her studies is that they show the diversity, the dynamics and the changes occurring among those children after divorce.

You also quote Kathleen Camara's study. Her sample consists of children from "intact" households and households where the parents had been separated at least two years. The problem, as so often, is that the only distinguishing factor is the existence of or lack of separation or divorce. What about children of parents who have not separated or divorced although the spouses (or one of them) are dissatisfied with the marriage?

A Danish longitudinal study of boys born in Copenhagen shows that, when comparing boys from "intact" families with boys from divorced families, the criminal rate is considerably higher among the boys with divorced parents. *But*, when comparing boys from "intact" families whose mothers were dissatisfied with their marriages with boys from families where the mothers were not dissatisfied, the dissatisfied mothers' sons had the same criminal rate as the divorced parents' sons.

Life is certainly complicated for many children of divorced parents, especially in the short run, but life is also complicated for many other children (in the short as well as in the long run).

JAN E. TROST
Brooklyn, Aug. 4, 1986

One Park Avenue to a City Is Quite Enough

To the Editor:

Not everything Roger Starr said in the July 22 editorial notebook ("What Ails Manhattan's West Side") was wide of the mark. But one sentence made me break out in incredulous laughter.

When Mr. Starr wrote, "The barren, waste-strewn Broadway islands could be as attractive as those on Park Avenue," I wondered if he needed new glasses, or if I did. I happen to live on the East Side, and in my view Park Avenue will never see the day when its islands are remotely as attractive as most of those on upper Broadway.

One Louise Nevelson sculpture, magnificent as it is, cannot by itself relieve the incredible tedium of block after block of Park Avenue, whose islands have flowers, true, planted in rigid rows, usually in unimaginative monochrome, but which lack Broadway's bushes and quite mature trees, which give not only welcome shade but also relief to the eye by the variety of their height, their spacing and genus.

If any street in Manhattan strikes me as barren it is Park Avenue — barren of interesting architecture, of such amenities as the bench areas (often newly improved) that so many people enjoy on Broadway, almost barren of people on the sidewalks.

What Mr. Starr *should* have said is that if someone begins to make an imaginative effort and will wait 30 or 40 years for several hundred trees to grow, Park Avenue islands might approach the beauty already at hand on the Broadway malls, as they have been dubbed. As for litter, on a long ride from Lincoln Center to the Columbia University area, I didn't see enough on the islands to fill two street trash baskets.

Heaven protect us from any efforts that would make the lovely wooded islands of Broadway look like those of Park Avenue. One such boring thoroughfare in a city is quite enough.

DONALD VINING
New York, July 22, 1986

The Times welcomes letters from readers. Letters for publication must include the writer's name, address and telephone number. Because of the large volume of mail received, we regret that we are unable to acknowledge or to return unpublished letters.

Alaskan Yukon

To the Editor:

Robert Bradley (letter, July 28) accuses New York's Mayor Koch of extraterritoriality in suggesting that drug dealers be jailed in "the Yukon." I am sure Mr. Koch was not thinking of the Yukon Territory, which is in Canada. There is a much larger Yukon territory (with a small "t"), the land drained by the Yukon River and its tributaries of the beautiful names; land that lies mostly in our own 49th state, Alaska.

Tributaries of the mighty Yukon include the Porcupine, the Sheenjek, the Chandalar, the Novitna, the Koyukuk and, last but not least, the Tanana, on whose banks lies the City of Fairbanks, seat of the University of Alaska. All ours. None Canadian.

ARTHUR J. MORGAN
New York, July 29, 1986

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The New York Times Company
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IN THE NATION
Tom Wicker

A Rebuke On Testing

The House of Representatives has handed President Reagan a stiff and long-overdue rebuke — one that may result in a Congressional limit on the nuclear tests he has been conducting at will, often for specious or hidden reasons and in defiance of world opinion.

By a surprising margin, the House voted Friday by 234 to 155 to withhold funds for nuclear tests above the yield of one kiloton, for one year beginning Jan. 1, 1987, provided that the Soviet Union reciprocates and permits sufficient on-site monitoring instruments.

The Republican-controlled Senate is unlikely to accept this amendment to the Department of Defense authorization bill. But the Senate did approve, the day before the House voted, a nonbinding resolution urging the Reagan Administration to seek ratification of two existing treaties that would limit nuclear testing, and to reopen negotiations for a comprehensive test ban treaty.

Mr. Reagan has steadfastly refused to negotiate for a comprehensive test ban treaty, the first President to take such a stand. And he wants to renegotiate, rather than ratify, the 1974 *Threshold Test Ban Treaty and the* 1976 Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty, arguing that they require stronger verification procedures.

The extraordinary margin of the House vote will give that body much leverage in a conference with the Senate — where passage of the nonbinding resolution suggests that there is considerable antitesting sentiment. Thus, House sponsors of the one-year test moratorium — they included Les Aspin, the chairman of the Armed Services Committee — believe a House-Senate compromise limitation on testing may be possible.

Such a compromise could take one, or both, of two forms. It could impose a limit on the number of tests for which funds are provided; or it could approve a ceiling — say, a yield of 10 kilotons — above which no tests would be permitted.

Even such a compromise, and certainly the House-approved moratorium on tests above one kiloton, probably would rule out nuclear tests that could produce X-ray lasers. Such tests would need to yield in excess of about 20 kilotons. Thus, the President's cherished Strategic Defense Initiative, to which the X-ray laser is crucial, could be set back.

In general, limiting nuclear testing to smaller yields, scientists generally agree, would rule out the development of new strategic weapons. Tests below one-kiloton yield, the only tests that would be permitted by the House amendment, have little military meaning.

The House vote was particularly significant, for two reasons. One was that it was the result of a carefully crafted compromise, entered into by moderates like Mr. Aspin and Representative John M. Spratt of South Carolina. The amendment would allow the Administration to conduct

House-Senate compromise to limit the President may now be possible

scheduled tests between now and Jan. 1; and it would not go into effect in the unlikely event that Mr. Reagan should negotiate a test ban treaty with Moscow.

In fact, it's the hope of the amendment's sponsors that Congressional limits on his ability to test will force him to open negotiations for a comprehensive test ban treaty.

The House vote also was significant in that it came despite the leaked word this week that the White House had sent a high-level team to Moscow to talk about nuclear issues. Whether this one was so designed or not, such moves often come before important Congressional votes and cause members to fear they will "undercut" the President if they vote against his wishes.

One reason for the strong House action was the belief that the Russians, after refraining from testing for a year that ended Aug. 6, appeared to be serious about a test ban. Another was members' impatience with Mr. Reagan's unconvincing arguments for continuing to test — the novel contention that weapons in the existing arsenal have to be spot-checked for efficacy, and the supposed difficulties of verifying an agreement against Soviet cheating. There's little doubt that his real reason is the desire to develop new weapons and continue his arms buildup.

Just this week, in rejecting a one-year test moratorium proposed by Mexico, Argentina, Greece, India, Sweden and Tanzania (the so-called Five-Continent Peace Initiative), a State Department spokesman called the idea dangerous — as if, with something like 50,000 warheads in American and Soviet arsenals, stopping nuclear tests could be more dangerous than developing new nuclear weapons! □

The Costs of Being All Things to All People

By David P. Calleo

PORTOFERRAIO, Italy — One advantage of a professor's long summer is the chance to read and reflect on books everyone has been talking about. One of the most startling to come along in some time is David A. Stockman's "The Triumph of Politics," his inside account of the "Reagan revolution." Few recent memoirs depict so vividly the incompetence of people in high places, or deflate so brutally expectations of rational governance.

That Mr. Stockman should be disliked for the book is hardly surprising. A cocksure and not overly scrupulous youngster, revealing the foibles of his benevolent if befuddled benefactor, and making a fortune in the process, is easy to dislike.

Yet his conclusion about the essential frivolity of the Reagan fiscal policy is difficult to fault. Economists can quibble over the size and significance of past Federal deficits. But it is hard to see deficits on the present scale as anything other than the breakdown of rational government. For Mr. Stockman, the "Reagan revolution" was supposed to mean the restoration of free-market capitalism through a purging of the waste and boondoggling of the postwar welfare state. Instead, as he concedes, the Administration's neoconservative rhetoric has merely been a smokescreen for a policy that has, in fact, severely crippled the free market with an impossible load of debt.

Moreover, while the Reaganites have heartily chanted the appropriate incantations, not one appears to have understood a rather fundamental conservative home truth: the free market — like other kinds of freedom — requires an orderly framework sustained by the state and a reasonable degree of self-discipline from its participants. Above all, for a market to work efficiently — that is, for individuals and firms to make rational market decisions — money must have a stable value. To create today's fiscal climate of colossal, wanton and unproductive indebtedness is to endow the American political economy with an almost irresistible propensity for inflation. Societies can live well enough with inflation, as governments control and manipulate to stave off disaster, but a free market cannot.

The greatest irony of all is that the period's one great conservative economic accomplishment, Paul Volcker's resolute reversal of the inflated credit associated with the loose fiscal policies of the 1960's and 1970's, has made it easy to finance the far looser fiscal policy of the 1980's. As a result, despite Mr. Volcker's painful deflationary cure, public finances are vastly worse than before and the structural pressures for inflation far greater.

If Mr. Stockman's description of what has happened is convincing, his broader explanation for it is not. Basically, he lays President Reagan's fiscal debauch to the political system's tenacious commitment to the welfare state — what he calls the "second American republic." Failure to cut the welfare state while cutting taxes is, he says, the reason for the current *fiscal breakdown.*

This seems a rather provincial view. By European standards, the American welfare state is a paltry affair. France and West Germany, for example, have much more elaborate welfare systems. Yet neither faces a structural fiscal deficit on the scale of the American one. Instead, the taxpaying classes acquiesce in a substantially higher level of taxation. Comparatively speaking, their systems offer much more to the taxpaying middle class — higher and graduated pensions, largely free medical care and university education. In addition, there are cleaner and safer cities, efficent public transport and all sorts of subsidized amenities — like opera houses and theaters — dear to the hearts of the European bourgeoisie.

Is the most reasonable cure for fiscal imbalance, therefore, the further

Can Europe teach us discipline?

cutting of our relatively underdeveloped system of social insurance? Or might the cure be to start giving the American taxpayer something back for his money? It could be argued, of course, that France and West Germany are hopelessly gone on the road to socialism. Polemics aside, capitalism seems in little danger of disappearing in either country. Considering our fiscal disorder and heavy load of debt, their capitalist economies are probably in better shape than our own.

An international perspective suggests some further explanations. Neither France nor West Germany could ever have continued in so irresponsible a fiscal experiment. Whereas, as the French Socialists quickly discovered in the early 1980's, no European country can long get away with loose macroeconomic policies leading to a large balance of payments deficit, the dollar's international role has led us to finance record payment deficits for the last several years. In effect, France and West Germany continue to live in the shadow of the disciplines of the old gold standard. Only the United States is exempted — all of which makes the cult of the gold standard among the supply-siders so preposterous.

Indeed, it may well be that it is America's position in the world, rather than its relatively timid predilection for the welfare state, that encourages our fiscal disorder. Our world position, after all, is presumably what mandates our outsized defense budget, itself a major component of the fiscal quandary. Mr. Stockman's revelations about how the bloated defense figures were reached by mistake and then tenaciously defended are alternately appalling and hilarious. But in his final analysis of the fiscal crisis, defense suddenly disappears, and it is the "politics" of the welfare state that has to shoulder the blame.

Again, international comparisons are instructive. The French and West German defense budgets are, in proportion to their economies, roughly half the American. And up to half the American defense budget, it should be noted, goes toward maintaining conventional forces whose primary mission is the defense of Western Europe. As the West Germans continually note, the forces they actually put up are not unimpressive by comparison with ours. But they do cost a great deal less. Not surprisingly, it is cheaper to defend Germany with Germans than with Americans.

These international considerations make purely domestic explanations seem rather inadequate. They suggest an alternative explanation: a superpower with commitments seriously out of line with its resources. Since most of our commitments were assumed in the 1950's, when the United States was much richer and stronger in relation to the rest of the world, the present strain is not so surprising. From this perspective, the current outsized military budget reflects not only Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger's uncritical enthusiasm for defense spending, but President Reagan's heroic effort to rebuild America's military pre-eminence to the level of its world position before Vietnam. The size of this effort reflects not only how far American strength has fallen relative to the strength of the rest of the world, but also how little we have been able to harness the resources of our allies for shared purposes. The Reagan fiscal crisis is the result.

Mr. Reagan's fiscal crisis illustrates a fundamental conservative problem that stretches back to the days of Taft and Eisenhower. To continue with the traditional postwar world role means, in effect, to augment greatly the by now equally traditional fiscal indiscipline. To blame that indiscipline on our rather paltry welfare state is to avoid the real issue. America's choice is not between capitalism and social democracy. As Europe demonstrates, managed properly, the two cohabit admirably, with each disciplining the worst excesses of the other. Instead the real choice is between postwar welfare capitalism and postwar world power. It is the failure to find a realistic formula to reconcile the two that is destroying American finances, gravely undermining the international framework of liberal capitalism and, little by little, eating away at the foundations of American constitutional democracy. □

David P. Calleo is a professor of European studies at the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies.

Arithmetic of the Nicaraguan Resistance

6 Problems With The Contras

By George McGovern

WASHINGTON — Since leaving the United States Senate in 1981, I have not once tried to influence the judgment of my former colleagues. But I urge them now to re-examine their support for the "contra" war against the people and the Government of Nicaragua.

I recognize the tendency of senators to give the President the benefit of the doubt on foreign policy questions. But in this instance especially I would urge the Senate to heed the instincts of the American majority, which coincide with world opinion. Consider these facts:

1. Virtually no other government anywhere in the world supports the Reagan Administration's policy of backing the contras militarily.

2. The World Court has ruled that the United States is in violation of international law on several counts in Nicaragua. It is true that the Administration did not accept the rulings of the World Court in that case, but most of the rest of the world did.

3. How do senators explain to their constituents or to themselves or to history that our Government officially recognizes and maintains an embassy relationship with the Sandinista Government we are "covertly" trying to destroy? If the Sandinistas are as bad as the Reagan people claim, why do we recognize them at all? Why pay for an Ambassador and staff to conduct official business with a Government that we are paying other agents to sabotage?

4. Mr. Reagan refers to the contras as "freedom fighters." But don't the senators know that most of the contras were recruited by the C.I.A. from the former ranks of the hated Somoza National Guard? These are for the most part the same despised characters that the people of Nicaragua were revolting against when they joined the Sandinista revolution.

The contras neither know freedom nor have any record of practicing it. They are largely a bunch of bullies similar to the death squads that we are inadvertently associated with in El Salvador. They are not advancing freedom; they are killing innocent people, blowing up homes and running drugs. Have the senators really taken a hard look at these bums we are asked to bankroll under the banner of opposing Communism?

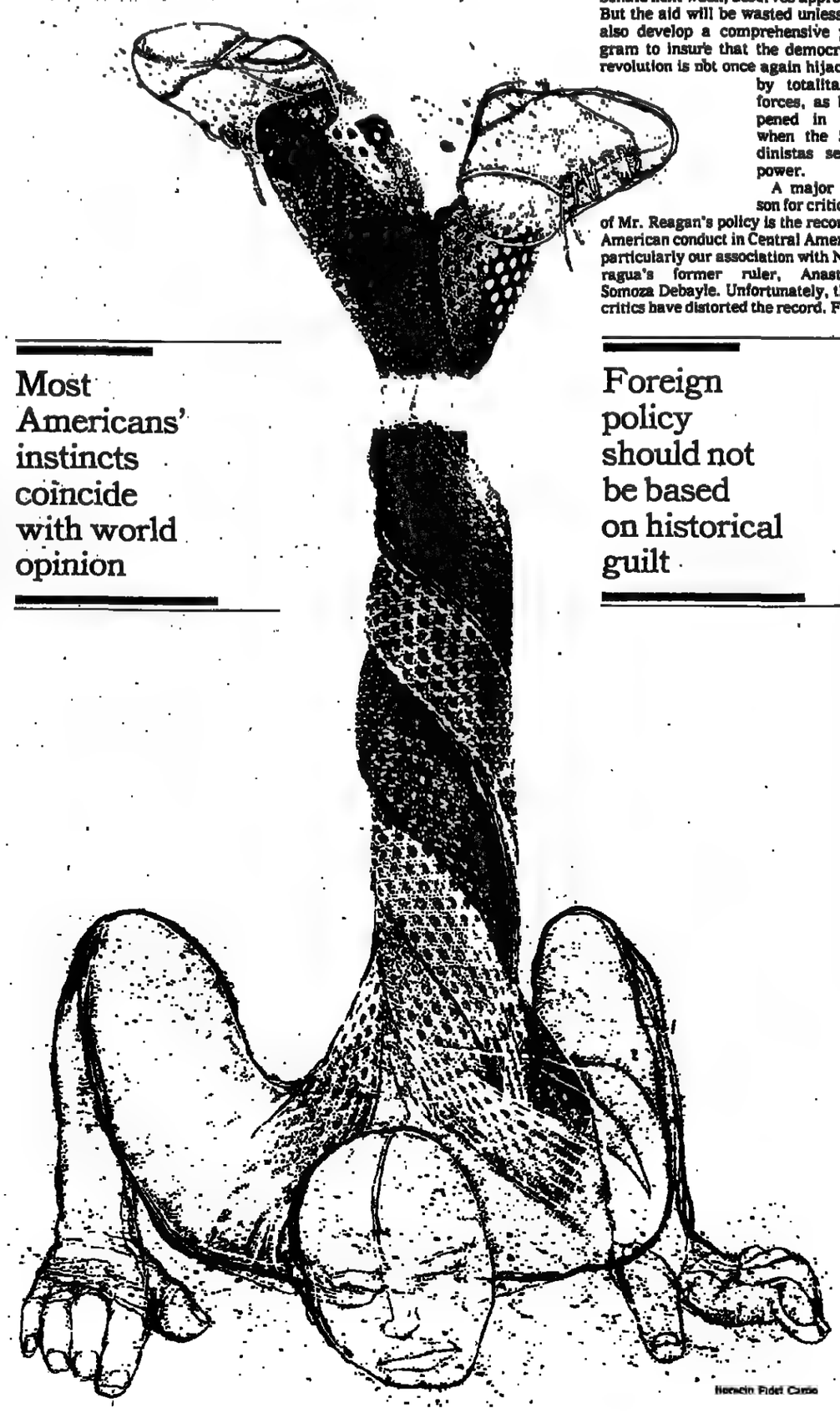
5. Mr. Reagan would have us believe that by backing the contras we are combating Soviet and Cuban Communism. But are we not doing just the reverse? It was the tyranny and misrule of Somoza and his henchmen that created the conditions that gave Communism its opportunity. People who are well governed and fairly treated don't turn to Communism nor do they require mercenaries to carry on their struggle to advance freedom. Cannot the Senate see that Mr. Reagan is discrediting America, and playing into the hands of its enemies, by allying himself with the most hated killers in Nicaragua?

The Sandinistas are not perfect, but they are a vast improvement over Somoza and the contras. Nothing that we or the Russians do is going to decide the fate of Nicaragua. Nicaraguans and Latin American traditions will determine the fate of Nicaragua for good or ill. But if the Administration and Congress are determined to increase our huge deficit by sending American tax dollars to Nicaragua, they should send them to the Sandinista Government that we officially recognize, not to the contra outlaws trying to destroy that Government.

6. Finally, I ask senators to consider that every public opinion poll indicates that a majority of the American people do not want their Government to become militarily involved with the contras in Nicaragua. Apparently many of the same people who voted for Mr. Reagan disagree with his war by proxy in Nicaragua. At least one poll revealed that a majority of Americans do not know which side we are on.

For 10 years as a Senator, and also as a nominee for the Presidency, I anguished over our disastrous involvement in Vietnam. Only history and Providence will know finally who was right or wrong on that tragic issue. But in my long Congressional service there is one aspect that gives me the greatest pride and the most lasting satisfaction: I followed my conscience and my best judgment on Vietnam. That is what I plead with my former colleagues to do with reference to Nicaragua. □

George McGovern was the Democratic Presidential candidate in 1972.



Horacio Fidel Cano

Most Americans' instincts coincide with world opinion

Aiding Them Could Serve 2 Purposes

By W. Bruce Weinrod

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's proposal to give aid to the Nicaraguan democratic resistance, which comes up for renewed debate in the Senate next week, deserves approval. But the aid will be wasted unless we also develop a comprehensive program to insure that the democratic revolution is not once again hijacked by totalitarian forces, as happened in 1979 when the Sandinistas seized power.

A major reason for criticism of Mr. Reagan's policy is the record of American conduct in Central America, particularly our association with Nicaragua's former ruler, Anastasio Somoza Debayle. Unfortunately, these critics have distorted the record. First, we could not always influence Somoza even when we wanted to; the United States in fact tried when practicable to encourage democratic practices in Nicaragua during his regime.

Foreign policy should not be based on historical guilt

Second, whatever its policies may have been, the United States, by the mere fact of its involvement, helped spread the democratic concepts that inspired the anti-Somoza struggle. And while the Carter Administration mishandled the aftermath of Somoza's departure, thereby contributing to the Sandinistas' success, the United States was nonetheless on the side of democratic pluralism in the late 1970's and played an important role in ending Somoza's regime.

But the real issue is what our policy should be today. A great power cannot conduct its foreign policy based on historical guilt.

American aid to the democratic resistance could serve two purposes. It could lead to a negotiated agreement with the Sandinistas guaranteeing democratic pluralism and internationally supervised elections. Or it could result in the unraveling of the Sandinista Government. After the Somoza regime fell in 1979, the Carter Administration followed a policy of deliberate noninvolvement as various factions vied for power. The result was to allow the most disciplined and violent forces to triumph. The United States must become actively involved in a post-Sandinista transition to assure that democratic pluralism prevails.

The first step is to support a resistance coalition of democratically oriented political and military forces and to encourage the resistance leadership to articulate and publicize a program for democratic pluralism. Second, continuing moral and financial encouragement should be given to internal resistance forces — including political parties, the business community, the church and the staff of the now-closed independent newspaper La Prensa.

The task of nurturing and strengthening the institutional and cultural foundations of democratic pluralism is not one that the United States should undertake alone. Other democratic governments and private institutions in Latin America and elsewhere should be encouraged to participate in the transition process to insure the consolidation of democratic institutions.

Underlying much of the specific criticism of Washington's policy toward Nicaragua is a general distrust of the Reagan Administration's motives and intentions. Surely at this point, after the Administration's launching of the National Endowment for Democracy, after its support for José Napoleón Duarte over Roberto D'Aubuisson in El Salvador, and after its role in facilitating the departure of Haiti's hated dictator and encouraging a peaceful transition away from authoritarianism in the Philippines, it is time that the critics give the Administration the benefit of the doubt when it says that its objective is a democratic Nicaragua.

It is also time for these critics to acknowledge the reality that encouraging democratic pluralism where a Soviet-supported Leninist junta is entrenched requires different tactics from those used in dealing with a friendly authoritarian regime.

A remarkable period of transition toward democratic pluralism has been under way recently in Latin America and elsewhere. In the case of Nicaragua, our strategic, political and moral interests all converge to warrant assistance to the democratic resistance. With such support, it is possible that Nicaragua may soon be added to the growing list of newly emerging democracies.

W. Bruce Weinrod is director of foreign policy and defense studies at the Heritage Foundation, a public policy research institute in Washington.

Arts & Leisure

The Trintignants: Life Is a Movie

By PAUL CHUTKOW

PARIS

Imagine first a pair of lovers looking like brother and sister; make them charming, passionate, highly intelligent, painfully sensitive and stingingly articulate. Now, set them loose as provocative alter egos who live, work and raise children in an elaborate house of mirrors. Inside they feed off each other's changing moods and ricocheting reflections, but against the pains of the world outside they always protect each other as the closest of friends.

To picture such an extraordinary couple is to begin to imagine the complicated ties that bind Jean-Louis and *Nadine Trintignant. With an instinctive gift for creating characters of* memorable complexity, Jean-Louis has long been one of Europe's most brilliant and restlessly inventive actors. Nadine, intellectual where Jean-Louis is instinctual, patient where he is restless, has slowly emerged as one of France's most respected directors. For the last 10 years, the Trintignants have lived apart, with other partners. But in fact they remain married, with Paris apartments next door, still sharing the children and making complex and highly personal films, often about gifted but troubled couples working through the passages of love.

The latest result of the Trintignants' unusual relationship is the film "Next Summer." It focuses on the loves and conflicts of three generations of women from an old-fashioned patriarchal family in Provence.

In this particular set of mirrors, the family is directly drawn from Nadine's own: the Marquands. Jean-Louis plays a difficult playwright-husband married to one of the family's leading ladies, a thinly veiled portrait of Nadine played by Fanny Ardant; and the couple's real-life, doe-eyed daughter Marie plays a sensitive younger sister whose career as a *pianist is paralyzed by stage fright.* Claudia Cardinale completes the three generations as a traditional mother at sea now that her children are grown up and gone.

"'Next Summer' is really the story of three women at three different stages of their lives and facing three different types of problems, one of career, one of love and one of motherhood," Mrs. Trintignant explained. Suddenly all three are brought back together in Nice by illness threatening the life of their patriarchal father, played by Philippe Noiret. "It happened just like that in our own family," Mrs. Trintignant said. "Suddenly all us children were reunited as adults under the same roof, with this common fear for our father. It was both strange and compelling."

Like most of her seven other films, "Next Summer" is the sort of story whose concern with charm, intelligence, mood and romantic complexity owes more to Marcel Proust than to François Truffaut.

The opening of the Trintignants' real-life story might well look like "Next Summer" in an earlier period, shot outdoors in Provence, deep in that France of tradition, of rollicking Sunday lunches in the patriarch's garden, of that special Mediterranean sunlight Impressionist painters adore. It was here that Jean-Louis and Nadine met in a chance encounter at a theater rehearsal. Jean-Louis was already married to the actress Stephane Audran, and he had already made a formidable film debut playing the hapless, innocent lover to Brigitte Bardot in Roger Vadim's "And God Created Woman."

But Jean-Louis was still passionate about the theater, Nadine had been hooked on film since the age of 15 and instead of love at first sight, they found a natural friendship and complicity. The way Mrs. Trintignant tells it, they started off as an almost old-fashioned couple in Provence, dreaming together of how they'd take Paris, just an ordinary, slice-of-life story of the 1950's, without the slightest foreshadowing of trouble or tragedy.

Cut to Paris, several years later: Chameleon, now charming, now cunning, Jean-Louis the self-confident actor has solidified his international reputation playing the dashing but sensitive race car driver Anouk Aimée couldn't resist in Claude Lelouch's film, "A Man and a Woman." Then came the best actor award at the Cannes Film Festival for his relentless, incorruptible prosecutor in Costa-Gavras's "Z," which also won an American Oscar as best foreign film of 1969. That same year film buffs admired his twisted little assassin in Bernardo Bertolucci's "Conformist," and in a quiet way Mr. Trintignant seemed about to dominate France's most challenging roles the way Marcello Mastroianni dominated Italy's.

After a period at home with their infant, Marie, Nadine, too, started to thrive as an apprentice film maker, first as a script-girl and then as a film editor for such accomplished directors as Jules Dassin, Jean-Luc Godard and François Truffaut. In the City of Light, everything was turning out even better than the young couple had dared to dream it.

Until the day in 1969 when the Trintignants found their new infant daughter Pauline dead in her crib. At a stroke, said Nadine Trintignant, the trauma tore them apart, killed their passion, and yet in a very direct way sealed the Trintignants together forever.

Sitting now in her Paris apartment in Paris, with its expansive green garden, surrounded by her books, her paintings, her odds and ends from trips to India, Mrs. Trintignant can still see it all as though it were yesterday, and yet she can talk about it with a disarming calm and lucidity:

"Jean-Louis, sometimes he's so naïve. He occasionally asks why in the end we decided to separate. Me, with distance, I know. A couple, it's already so complicated, and when something like that happens, well. . .We always said, over some 16 years, that if it ever becomes less intense, less crazy, we'd have to separate."

What helped Mrs. Trintignant come to terms with the death of Pauline, and how it affected her relationship with Jean-Louis, was making a film that came out in America titled "It Only Happens To Others." This 1971 movie starred Catherine Deneuve and Marcello Mastroianni as a free-spirited, tenderhearted couple living a passionate artistic life in Paris — until the day they find their infant daughter the victim of the mysterious crib death.

Filming the critical scene was so wrenching for Mrs. Trintignant that she had to direct it from a point far removed from the set. This was the only one of her major films Mrs. Trintignant has made without Jean-Louis as her leading man. As she explained it: "I just couldn't put him through all that again."

Cut to the Trintignants of today, she now 51 and he 55. Here the mature actor and real-life race car driver Jean-Louis comes back as the still-dashing race car driver Anouk Aimée still can't resist in Claude Lelouch's update, "A Man and a Woman: 20 Years Later," opening in New York on Friday at the Guild. And here, in real life, Anouk Aimée remembers how she met Mr. Lelouch in the first place, through Jean-Louis and Nadine Trintignant. And here, too, is the memory of Mr. Lelouch helping to produce Mrs. Trintignant's film about how the real-life Trintignants coped with losing their baby.

Mrs. Trintignant's real-life film family has solidified into effective team, with her brothers Christian and Serge Marquand often helping out as character actors, technicians and *sometimes* producers, her sister Lilliane working as chief film editor and all of them collaborating on a film about the Marquand family and its lovable patriarch.

Now, with nearly 100 films to his credit, Jean-Louis is still every bit the restless actor, sometimes still making three or four films a year, shedding roles and radically shifting identities with a kind of abandon few other actors would dare. *Nadine describes* him as "driven," and he describes himself as a malcontent who hates comfort, who loses interest when things start working, who seeks out complex relationships for stimulation and automobile racing to test his physical courage. He has worked with so many of the great directors, but it is typical of the way the Trintignants face the outside world and protect their alter egos that *he insists Nadine* will always be his favorite director:

"Nadine is the only one who knows certain things about me. She opens doors onto me. Each time we make a movie I'm expectant and waiting for the mirror she is going to hold out to me, for she is a shameless thief of an actor's emotions. She picks me apart in a very healthy way, and at heart I adore that. She will always be my *favorite* director because she is my continuity."

Enter daughter Marie, at 23 a promising young actress who looks very much like both her parents and conveys their same charm and sensitivity: Her first major role came in a film called "Serie Noire," an offbeat love story directed by Alain Corneau, who for the last 10 years has been Mrs. Trintignant's roommate. Since *then, Marie has attracted favorable* notices in Ettore Scola's "Terrace" and a few other films, but it is in playing the gifted pianist paralyzed by stage fright in "Next Summer" that Marie seems now at last at home on film and in her difficult role of being the Trintignants' talented daughter.

With her boyfriend, a rock drummer, Marie lives in another Paris house with a garden, pregnant, happy and very much a child of the 1980's. "Acting is very, very difficult, and I wouldn't wish it on anyone else," Marie said, and yet she herself seems to have inherited her father's compulsive need for acting.

Marie and Nadine Trintignant—The actress-daughter plays a key role in her director-mother's movie.

Fanny Ardant and Jean-Louis Trintignant as husband and wife in Nadine Trintignant's "Next Summer"

On the Stage or Screen, Charisma Sells Tickets

By MEL GUSSOW

Even before it opened at the Public Theater, "Cuba and His Teddy Bear" sold out its entire engagement, and continued to do extremely good business when it transferred to Broadway. The reason is simple; the star of the Reinaldo Povod play is Robert De Niro, who has demonstrated his remarkable talent and his popularity in a score of films. The fact that the play received mixed reviews does not seem to matter an iota to his admirers. They want to see Mr. De Niro act on stage (and a certain number also want to see his co-star, Ralph Macchio) — and they are not disappointed. By no means is this a star turn. Although he has not acted in the theater for many years and has never before appeared on Broadway, Mr. De Niro has an immediate, *visceral presence, endowing his character, that of a* New York drug dealer with strongly paternal instincts, with a dimension almost equal to that of his film roles.

Mr. De Niro's performance adds further certification to his position as one of our most creative actors. Unlike the great Hollywood actors of the 1940's who often played themselves, projecting performance through an assertion of personality, Mr. De Niro changes markedly from role to role. Sometimes, as in "Raging Bull," there is a physical transformation as well. More often, the change is emotional, as he moves from the avenging "Taxi Driver" to the guileful Don Corleone in "Godfather II" to the politically minded priest in "True Confessions" — these and other characters were all embodied by Robert De Niro. For such a relatively young actor, his is a large and varied filmography.

Why Mr. De Niro is the most magnetic drawing card in a drama on Broadway, at least since Dustin Hoffman returned in "Death of a Salesman," says something about his own stature; in a general sense it also says something about the relationship between actors and audiences. Even with economic strictures and career obligations, actors can challenge themselves in the legitimate theater — and audiences will rush to see certain performers. Charisma still sells tickets.

Years ago, movie stars such as Henry Fonda and Katharine Hepburn returned to the stage with some regularity. Among younger performers, there has been a clearer division between movies and theater. An actor worked principally in one or the other; stage was one of several routes to film, and it could also serve as a retreat or a renewal if a movie career was fading. A new cycle may have begun when Al Pacino ventured on Broadway in David Rabe's "Basic Training of Pavlo Hummel," reviving *and, to a certain extent, reinterpreting a contemporary* play. It might be said that Mr. Pacino tapped a new Broadway audience, or recovered one that had been lost to the movies. Theatergoers followed him, several seasons later, when he brought back David Mamet's "American Buffalo," a play that had already had a previous Broadway run (starring Robert Duvall). The matching of actor and play was harmonious, which was not the case when Mr. Pacino played "Richard III" on Broadway (a pairing that was far more successful in a prior, more intimate, Boston production).

Like Mr. Pacino, Mr. Hoffman began as a stage actor, working his way up from Off Off Broadway. He, too, had been absent from the theater for a number of years and chose to return in a revival of a contemporary drama, in his case, "Death of a Salesman." Although Willy Loman might seem at a great distance from Mr. Hoffman's other roles, the actor has always specialized in character parts, many of them wildly divergent from his public image (from the crippled Ratso Rizzo in "Midnight Cowboy" to "Tootsie"). One might say that each of the three actors was thoughtful in his choice of roles to play.

The appearance on Broadway of a De Niro, Pacino or Hoffman is something quite distinct from the traditional casting of a television star in a stage vehicle. In the latter case, the assumption often is that television popularity is transferable to theater (as, some would think, it is also transferable to movies). Experience tells us that if people can watch a performer every week on a home screen, they will not necessarily go to a theater to see him in person. The exceptions, of course, are musical stars and comedians. For Mr. De Niro, Mr. Pacino and Mr. Hoffman, there is an extra sense of anticipation when one of them decides to work in the theater, and when the actor steps on stage, there is an excitement that is converted to electricity.

For each of the three, the appearances have been at a financial loss and, at least overtly, at a career sacrifice. It meant putting aside film work for the duration of the engagement, although in Mr. Hoffman's case, the filming of "Death of a Salesman" for television also added a financial enrichment. Clearly there was something more important — an affirmation of theatrical roots, a need to provide oneself with a challenge — that impelled them back on stage. One assumes that all three profited from the experience, as did theatergoers, and that they will return in other shows.

What it takes is a certain commitment of an actor's time and talent along with appropriate and imaginative casting. One of the more interesting aspects of Mr. De Niro's appearance is the apparently organic quality of the engagement, with a limited run extended by popular demand. Mr. De Niro is proving, as Mr. Pacino and Mr. *Hoffman did before him, that an actor need not sign away* a full year of his life in order to fortify himself artistically. Between films, he can return to the stage — and then decide whether or not an extension is warranted. As with Mr. Hoffman, Mr. De Niro could consider filming "Cuba and His Teddy Bear," further expanding the play's audience and its income.

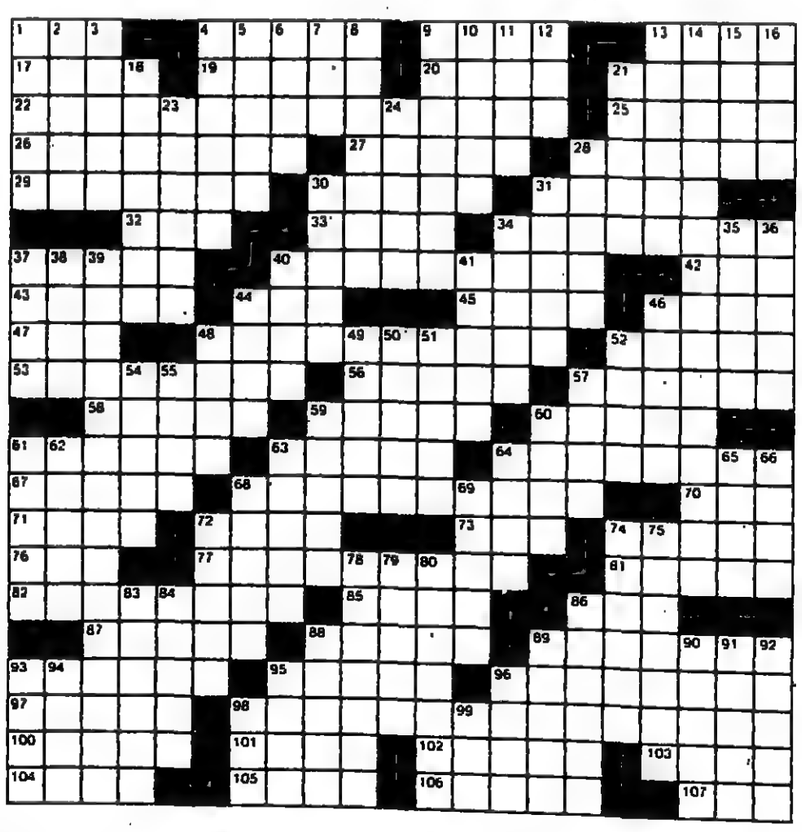
Their success should encourage other actors to follow their lead, especially those who also began their careers on stage, actors such as Paul Newman, Robert Redford, Warren Beatty, Robert Duvall, Meryl Streep and Jane Fonda, as well as such musical performers as Barbra Streisand and Julie Andrews. In the right play or musical, each should find an enthusiastic reception. Imagine, for example, Mr. Newman in O'Neill (if it had not been done so recently, "Long Day's Journey into Night" would have been a venturesome selection). In her days at the Yale Repertory Theater, Miss Streep was celebrated for her command of comedy, a side of her talent that has been too little explored in films. Certainly there are plays by Barry and Behrman, to say nothing of Moliere, that would profit from her eccentric humor.

Mr. Hoffman and Mr. Duvall might discover an affinity for Ibsen; one could envision these two acting friends sharing the stage in "The Wild Duck" — or in "Waiting for Godot," as they once did years ago at the Theater Company of Boston. Although Jack Nicholson has worked only in movies, one suspects that his intuitive style would transfer easily to the theater. As for Mr. Redford or Mr. Beatty, it has been several decades since the two appeared on Broadway, Mr. Beatty in William Inge's "Loss of Roses," Mr. Redford in "Barefoot in the Park." The next new play by David Mamet, Michael Weller or John Guare could provide an incentive for a return. Faye Dunaway is demonstrating her continuing popularity, as well as her artistry, in the London production of "Circe and Bravo" by Donald Freed.

A few of our most talented performers, including Glenn Close, William Hurt and John Malkovich, have never left the stage and still have managed to have flourishing movie careers. In this regard, Kevin Kline could serve as a role model to his peers, pairing a "Big Chill" or a "Sophie's Choice" with a "Henry V" or a "Hamlet." He has shown that with careful planning and dedication, it is possible to be both a movie star and a leading actor on stage.

Participial Puns

BY LOUIS SABIN / Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

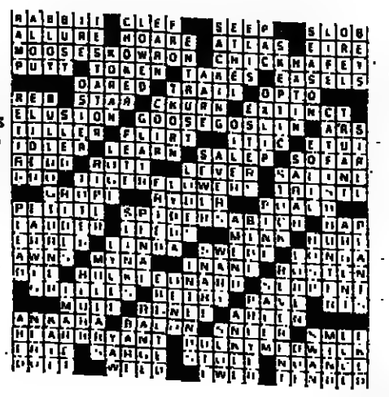


ACROSS

1 W Afr. republic
4 Awed chap
9 W.W. I plane
13 Applies
17 Maui or Molokai
19 Where Black Bears study
20 Audience response
21 —— nous
22 Kindergarten hazards?
25 Exhaust, as strength
26 Taurus cluster
27 Nautical home
28 Pullulated
29 *Puts in order*
30 Inclinations
31 Plat anew
32 Louganis score
33 Bald eagle's cousin
34 Greene or Shatner
37 "My Name Is —— Lev": Potok
40 Wee picnicker, after tasting spilled rye?
42 Blue Eagle monogram
43 Winter headwear
44 Golfer Peete
45 Blame
46 Composer of "Happy Days Are Here Again"
47 Wing that can't fly
48 Haylift?
52 Hasso of films
53 Calm
56 "Stormy Weather" composer
57 Dress fabric
58 Reflection
59 Manifest
60 Brief role
61 Loses control
63 —— mind (considered)
64 Kind of Congressman
67 Perspective
68 Buck going out with doe?
70 Teacher's org.
71 Cry of alarm
72 Filly's brother
73 Elec. unit
74 Passover feast
76 U.N. member
77 Don Juan's prize?
81 "Rinaldo" poet
82 Favorite boutique?
85 Young or Hale
86 Where to see olas
87 Salad days
88 Horace, e.g.
89 Golfer Willie or Jimmy
93 Unwilling
95 Fire starter
96 Holes in space?
97 Thierry's topper
98 *Crowds of* typographers?
100 Singer Ross
101 Roof section
102 Scandinavian
103 Bulrush
104 Over and above
105 Zees' forerunners
106 Asa and Thomas
107 Gormandize

DOWN

1 Speech defects
2 Weaver's fiber
3 Plant with four-lobed flowers
4 Kind of mean
5 Zodiacal sign
6 Lyrical Lily
7 Siamese twin
8 Highway ——
9 Abbreviate
10 Covenants
11 Egyptian key of life
12 Shingle letters
13 Illiterate
14 Post office?
15 N.Y. canal
16 Convey
18 Shed
21 Plant problem
23 Plantation crew
24 —— Lenape (Del. Indians)
28 Jamboree units
30 Lawyer Melvin
31 Hoisted, as a flag
34 Decree
35 N.B.A. site
36 Breathing passages
37 Attention-getter
38 Han of "Star Wars"
39 Wrestlers' methods?
40 Diminish
41 Bridge master
44 Refer to
46 Played the paraclete
48 Shipment to a paper mill
49 Nita of the silents
50 Silo filler
51 What limpets do
52 Ditto
54 Rousseau boy
55 Event for Atalanta
57 Ball role
59 A Reagan daughter
60 Something to break
61 Settle accounts
62 Aromatic herb
63 Split
64 Mine gear
65 So-so grades
66 N.Z. shrub or tree
68 Swinging things
69 All bones
72 Reasonable facsimile?
74 Antithesis of surfeit
75 Serious
78 Author Gordimer and singer Conner
79 Flash
80 Studio department
83 Tranquil
84 Snappish
86 Guillemots
88 Oil source
89 *Half crocked*
90 Follow
91 Inscribed pillar
92 Resource
93 Fit
94 Meat order
95 Melee
96 Site of Shah Jahan's memorial
98 Pepe Le —— of cartoons
99 Easter preceder



McEnroe's intimidation fails to carry the day

Becker ignores taunts to take heart-stopping match

STRATTON MOUNTAIN, Vermont (Reuter). – Wimbledon champion Boris Becker beat John McEnroe in a heartstopping third-set tiebreak to earn the right to meet world no. 1 Ivan Lendl in the final of the $315,000 Grand Prix tennis tournament here.

Becker won what he later described as a contest of mental strength, coming back from a one-set deficit to score a 3-6,7-5,7-6 (10-8) victory in an exciting, sometimes testy, long-awaited matchup that lasted just over 2½ hours.

Earlier, Lendl, the top seed who was runner-up to McEnroe here last year, beat third-seeded Jimmy Connors 6-4,3-6,6-2.

But the featured attraction was undoubtedly the match between the second-seeded West German, winner of the last two Wimbledons, and the former world's top player back in action after a 6½ month layoff.

The climax lived up to the anticipation.

In the third-set tiebreak, McEnroe held three match points starting at 6-3 in the tiebreak and one more at 8-7. Becker had just two match

OY VEH. – John McEnroe's frustration as he goes down to Boris Becker in their semifinal in Vermont. (Reuter telephoto)

points, at 7-6 in the tiebreak and at 9-8, when he took the match after McEnroe netted a backhand volley.

Becker saved the first match point when McEnroe double-faulted, the second on a volleying error by McEnroe and at 5-6 when Becker hit an ace to even things at six-all.

"At that point, it was just a question of who was mentally stronger," Becker said afterwards.

Becker went ahead match point 7-6 but failed to clinch it when he missed a backhand return. He then saved McEnroe's fourth match point with a service winner.

After the match, a smiling Becker told the press that McEnroe had attempted to intimidate him.

"He started to talk to me – a couple of words that were not very nice," Becker said. "They were a couple of slang words I didn't understand," said Becker with a grin that indicated otherwise.

Spectators and photographers courtside had clearly heard McEnroe inform Becker, among other, less printable things: "You have no idea who you are dealing with here."

Becker then asked the umpire, Australian Richard Ings, to tell McEnroe not to talk to him.

After the defeat, McEnroe sat in the locker room amongst a pile of smashed rackets. The emotional American could not be roused to face the press immediately after his loss.

Bell's homer breaks Dodgers

NEW YORK (AP). – Buddy Bell hit a two-run homer that broke a fifth-inning tie on Saturday and sent the Cincinnati Reds over pitcher Fernando Valenzuela and the Los Angeles Dodgers 6-2.

Valenzuela, 15-7, The National League's top winner had his five-game winning streak ended as the Reds beat the Dodgers for the third time in two days.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Phillies 4, Cubs 2

Juan Samuel hit a pair of doubles and a single and drove in two runs, leading Philadelphia over the Cubs and ending the Phillies' five-game losing streak.

Mets 10, Expos 8

Gary Carter broke a ninth-inning tie with a two-run, bases-loaded single. The Mets scored seven runs in the top of the eighth.

Pirates 8, Cardinal 5

Johnny Ray homered and drove in three runs for Pittsburg.

Astros 6, Padres 2

Denny Walling continued his success against San Diego pitcher Andy Hawkins with a three-run homer and an RBI double.

Giants 4, Braves 3

Candy Maldonado opened the 10th inning with a home run and Bob Brenly later doubled and scored on a squeeze bunt.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Yankees 3, Royals 2

Dan Pasqua hit a leadoff home run in the bottom of the ninth inning to beat Kansas City.

Twins 9, A'S 2

Frank Viola pitched a two-hitter over seven innings and Gary Gaetti drove in three runs for Minnesota.

Indians 8, Orioles 2

Joe Carter hit a two-run double and Cory Snyder and Brett Butler hit solo homers as Cleveland defeated Baltimore.

Red Sox 8, Tigers 7

Wade Boggs went 4-for-4 and raised his major league-leading average to .356, and Dwight Evans and Rich Gedman homered for Boston.

Brewers 1, White Sox 0

Teddy Higuera pitched a six-hitter, outdueling Chicago's Jose Deleon, and Milwaukee won on a run-scoring wild pitch by Deleon in the third inning.

Rangers 7, Blue Jays 6

Pete O'Brien hit his second home run of the game, leading off the bottom of the 10th inning for Texas.

Angels 5, Mariners 0

John Candelaria pitched a three-hitter, striking out 10 batters and Doug Decinces hit two home runs as California beat Seattle.

NATIONAL LEAGUE EAST

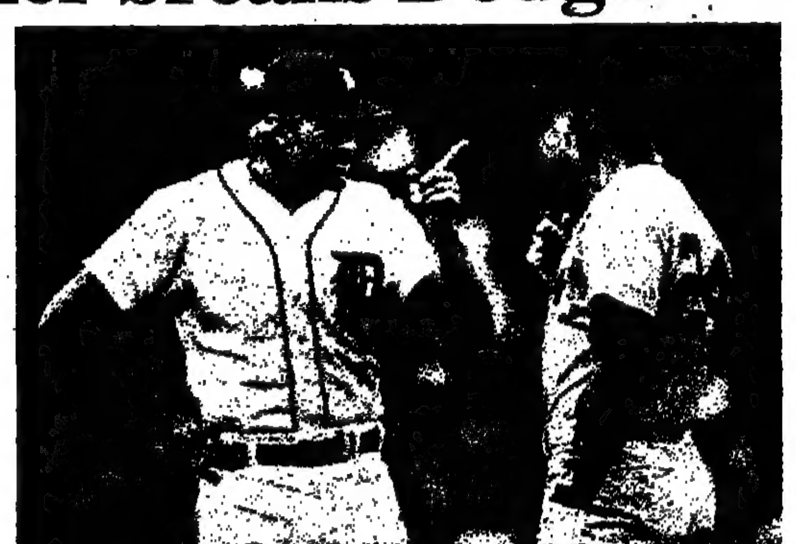
	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	73	35	.676	—
Montreal	55	51	.519	17
Philadelphia	53	55	.491	20
St. Louis	52	56	.481	21
Chicago	47	61	.435	26
Pittsburgh	43	63	.406	29
WEST DIVISION				
Houston	62	48	.564	—
San Francisco	57	53	.518	5
Los Angeles	54	56	.491	8
Cincinnati	52	56	.481	9
Atlanta	51	58	.468	10½
San Diego	51	58	.468	10½

Saturday's games: Cincinnati 6, Los Angeles 2; Philadelphia 4, Chicago 2; New York 10, Montreal 8; San Francisco 4, Atlanta 3, 10 innings; Pittsburgh 8, St. Louis 5; Houston 6, San Diego 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE EAST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	64	44	.593	—
New York	61	51	.545	5
Baltimore	59	51	.536	6
Detroit	59	52	.532	6½
Cleveland	57	53	.518	8
Toronto	58	54	.518	8
Milwaukee	54	55	.495	10½
WEST DIVISION				
California	60	50	.545	—
Texas	59	52	.532	1½
Chicago	49	59	.454	10
Minnesota	48	61	.440	11½
Kansas City	48	62	.436	12
Oakland	48	64	.429	13
Seattle	48	64	.429	13

Saturday's games: New York 3, Kansas City 2; Minnesota 9, Oakland 2; Boston 8, Detroit 7; Cleveland 8, Baltimore 2; Texas 7, Toronto 6, 10 innings; Milwaukee 1, Chicago 0; California 5, Seattle 0.



UNHEEDED WARNING. – Detroit rightfielder jokingly warns Boston outfielder Dwight Evans to behave during a pre-match chat. Evans ignored the admonition and hit a homer. (Reuter telephoto)

New hopes for swim boom

By FAITH SPECTOR

WINGATE INSTITUTE. – Even though only one new national record was set in the Israel National Swimming Championships here, the meeting brought hope of a new era in Israeli swimming. The competition was the first indoor event of this importance to take place in an Olympic-sized pool with a covered roof – and having such a pool is a *sine qua non* for attaining international standards. As long as swimming in a pool of adequate size was an outdoor event, it was impossible for Israelis to improve their performances to a level where they could go abroad to compete on an equal footing with Americans and Europeans.

Zohar Galili, a 20-year-old soldier from kibbutz Givat Haim, was the only record-breaker. He set a new Israeli record of 1:00.75 for the 100m. backstroke. The world record for the event is 55.24. Galili was thrilled by his record-breaking swim, but hopes that the improved training facilities will enable him to better his time considerably.

Yochai Lipshitz, of Hapoel Emek Yizrael, was named "The Outstanding Man Swimmer" for taking four gold medals. Anat Yisrael was selected as the "Outstanding Woman Swimmer."

The crowd of spectators and swimmers gave lively support to the competitors, and the competition was well-organized. It ended with the traditional dunking of the coaches, to the delight of all, especially the hard-worked swimmers.

50 METRES FREESTYLE:
women: Anat Yisrael, Mac. Tel-Aviv Maccabia, 28.62.
men: Raziel Riemer, Hapoel Emek Hefer, 24:61.

100 METRES FREESTYLE:
women: Anat Yisrael, Mac. Tel-Aviv Maccabia, 1:02.12.
men: Raziel Riemer, Hapoel Emek hefer, 54.02.

200 METRES FREESTYLE:
women: Michal Amin, Hod Hasharon – Bet Berl, 2:15.28.
men: Zohar Weiss, Hapoel B. Shimon, 1:57.79.

400 METRES FREESTYLE:
women: Michal Amin, Hod Hasharon – Bet Berl, 4:42.18.
men: Yochai Lipshitz, Hapoel Emek Yizrael, 4:08.82.

800 METRES FREESTYLE:
women: Michal Amin, Hod Hasharon – Bet Berl, 9:43.73.

1500 METRES FREESTYLE:
men: Yochai Lipshitz, Hapoel Emek Yizrael, 16:31.73.

100 METRES BACKSTROKE:
women: Dorit Mesiler, Hapoel YMCA, Jerusalem, 1:11.61.
men: (new record) Zohar Galili, Hapoel Emek Hefer, 1:00.75.

200 METRES BACKSTROKE:
women: Sharon Axelrod, Hapoel Netanya, 2:31.54.
men: Eran Garmni, Maccabi Jerusalem, 2:12.08.

100 METRES BUTTERFLY:
women: Hadar Kleinman, Mac. Kiryat Ono, 1:07.35.
men: Nadav Shmel, Hapoel Emek Yizrael, 59.24.

200 METRES BUTTERFLY:
women: Hadar Kleinman, Mac. Kiryat Ono, 2:25.29
men: Chen Shechter, Mac. Tel-Aviv Maccabia, 2:10.78.

200 METRES MEDLEY:
women: Hadar Kleinman, Mac. Kiryat Ono, 2:32.90.
men: Yochai Lipshitz, Hapoel Emek Yizrael, 2:11.63.

800 METRES FREESTYLE RELAY:
women: Hapoel Sharon – Bet Berl, 9:21.59.
men: Hapoel Sharon – Bet Berl, 8:14.34.

400 METRES RELAY MEDLEY:
women: Mac. Tel-Aviv Maccabia, 4:47.10.
men: Hapoel Emek Hefer, 4:08.86.

Fine junior tennis win

By JACK LEON

TEL AVIV. – Israel cruised past Norway 4-1 in the first round of the Valerio Cup international boys' 18-and-under annual team tennis championship zonal competition, played in Venice over the weekend.

Ravid Weidenfeld, Boaz Merenstein and Haim Zion all scored straight-set singles victories, with the first two teaming up to win the doubles. Amir Ben-Mordechai lost his singles match to give the Norwegians their consolation point.

The Israelis now meet host-nation Italy, which has won the Valerio Cup six times since its inauguration in 1970, including three successes in the past four years. Twenty-two nations are participating in the event.

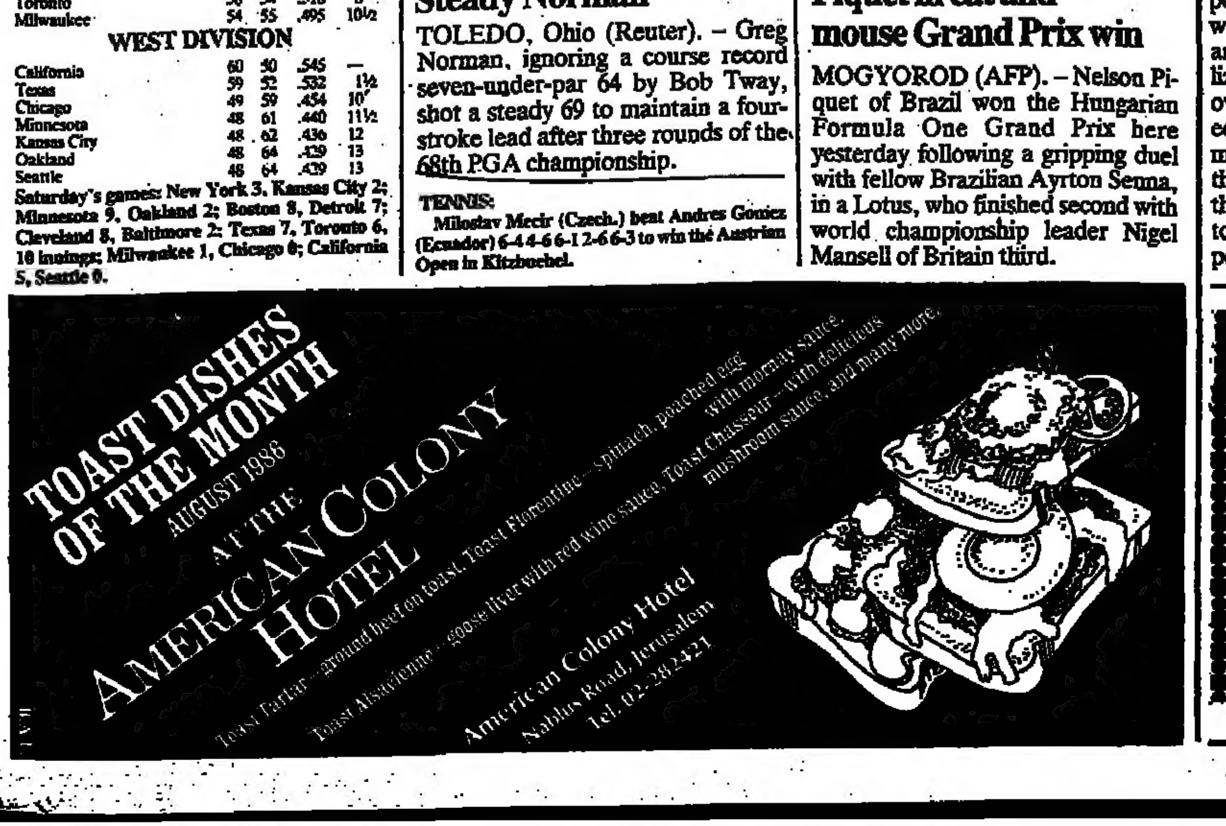
Steady Norman

TOLEDO, Ohio (Reuter). – Greg Norman, ignoring a course record seven-under-par 64 by Bob Tway, shot a steady 69 to maintain a four-stroke lead after three rounds of the 68th PGA championship.

TENNIS:
Miloslav Mecir (Czech.) beat Andres Gomez (Ecuador) 6-4 4-6 6-1 2-6 6-3 to win the Austrian Open in Kitzbuehel.

Piquet in cat and mouse Grand Prix win

MOGYOROD (AFP). – Nelson Piquet of Brazil won the Hungarian Formula One Grand Prix here yesterday following a gripping duel with fellow Brazilian Ayrton Senna, in a Lotus, who finished second with world championship leader Nigel Mansell of Britain third.



When words don't tell ...and nobody cares

RANDOMALIA
Miriam Arad

CONSIDERING THE number of words we squander, it's a good thing we have breath aplenty, for if we really had to save it to cool our porridge we'd always eat our porridge hot.

One instructive example of word wastage is asking questions of interested parties, knowing that nine out of 10 won't give us an honest reply. "Are these eggs fresh?" we ask our grocer, and "Is that cheese tasty?" ("Tasty? I tell you, *geveret*, my wife swears by that cheese. She says it *makes* her spaghetti.")

The worst in this respect are sales personnel in clothes stores, who proclaim the most flagrant falsehoods without batting an eyelid. "It suits you like it was made for you," they assure a fat lady trying on a pair of trousers that make her bulge like the hills of Galilee. "It takes years off your age," they say to a bald old gentleman looking ridiculous in a yellow-and-purple shirt dreamt up by a punk designer. If ever a salesgirl tells me, "No, *geveret*, that colour doesn't go with your complexion," she'll have my business for life.

Conversational noises – "It's hot, isn't it?" – don't come under the heading of verbal spillage, for they are the fabric that holds society together. Still, these conversations get you nowhere and can go on too long.

Six people in a room may spend an entire evening agreeing, by turns, that Kahane is a disaster, TV programmes a bore, the travel tax too high, the GNP too low, the country going to the dogs, and things in general not what they used to be. An evening like that makes you wish there were other ways of keeping society from falling apart.

If it isn't wasting countless words on agreeing with each other, it's wasting them in arguments that could easily be settled by looking things up in a book. "Prince Charles is 38," says someone. "No, he's 37," says another. "He was 33 when he married Diana, and that was in 1982." "It wasn't," says the first, "it was 1981. I distinctly remember because that was when my father-in-law..."

This is a waste of breath in any case, since no one present gives a hoot about the bonny prince, yet 10 minutes later a fierce argument develops on whether Australia does or does not produce bauxite. It does happen that someone suggests consulting an encyclopaedia, and once in a while this is actually done, but by and large people are quite happy to stick to their opinions and defend them against all comers.

Besides, encyclopaedias are awfully heavy. Aslo, they have an irritating habit of always referring you to some other entry ("Bats – see "Chiroptera;" "Funny Bone" – see "Humerus"), making one reluctant to approach them.

A lot of breath is also spent vainly on telling smokers they should give it up, telling inveterate worriers not to worry, itchers not to scratch, children not to run ("You'll fall!"), teenagers not to mumble, and people who abhor spinach to try *this* spinach, its different. Come to think of it, if we always kept silent when words would be wasted, there wouldn't be much left to say.

Shmitta year: conservation

Walter Frankl / Gardener's Corner

"Six years thou shalt sow thy field, and six years thou shalt prune thy vineyard, and gather in the fruit thereof; but in the seventh year shall be a sabbath of rest unto the land..." (Leviticus 25:3-4).

THE SABBATICAL YEAR starts with the New Year. Religious Jews are not allowed to sow or to plant in their fields and gardens later than September 30, three days before Rosh Hashana.

Allowed and forbidden. It is important to know that religious gardeners may water their plants throughout the sabbatical year, but are forbidden to feed or to cultivate them. Lawns and garden-fences may be trimmed if necessary for the well-being of the plants, but berry shrubs, fruit trees and vines should not be pruned at all.

Fruits, vegetables and kitchen herbs may be harvested and eaten when they have been planted before September 30, 1986.

Shmitta laws – why? We know that all biblical laws, like the Ten Commandments represent a strong ethical and moral worth, as well as a sense of logic, yet what is the sense of this agricultural law, which was given thousands of years before the children of Israel could use it in their own land?

I believe that the Shmitta law was an ingenious invention to protect food production in biblical times. There was no knowledge of crop rotation among ancient peoples, neither did they have the means to test the soil for mineral deficiences. They also didn't possess artificial fertilizers to replace elements taken from the soil year after year by specific crops, or the effective means to fight pest damage and plant diseases.

What could be better done under such circumstances than to let the soil rest after six years of continuous exploitation?

They must have realised that always sowing the same crop on the same field, brought smaller harvests from year to year. They probably learned that the soil became fertile again when they let it rest a whole year. Then they ploughed in all the multitude of weeds which accumulated on the bare field, strengthened by many winter rains and summer dews. This action, executed at the finish of the sabbatical year, just before the beneficial long-lasting winter rains, was what we call today a "green manure."

And why was shmitta introduced after six years of intensive agriculture? I think this was because seven is a holy number for Jews; the seventh day of the week, the sabbath, is the symbol for rest.

How to have a flourishing garden during the shmitta year. In the last column I described vegetables and kitchen herbs which should be sown or planted during August or early September for winter and spring. Here, I concentrate on ornamentals only.

Lawns. Lawns should be mowed in mid-September. Remove lawn-clippings for mulch or for the compost heap. Cover the lawn slightly with a thin layer of sieved compost and spread sparingly a nitrogen fertilizer (urea or sulphate of ammonia) over the black surface. Then cut the edges. Don't use edge-sprouts for mulch or compost, because they'll thrive wherever you place them; throw them into a dustbin. Continue to water the lawn during rainless periods of several days.

Roses. The traditional planting season for roses is during December-January, so no planting is done during Shmitta. I have been told by a rabbininical expert that pruning for beauty (not for edibles) may be done during the shmitta period. Roses, except climbing roses which bloom only in spring, will produce a last show of bloom in October. They should be pruned in late January or early February. You can provide them with sufficient plantfood for the whole year (before the start of the shmitta). Cultivate them now and form low trenches around each bush. Then throw a handful of superphosphate and 2-3 teaspoonfuls of osmocote (lasting for 10-12 months) into the trenches. These chemical fertilizers, together with half a basket of compost or cuftigan (a mixture of cow and chicken manure in the form of pebbles), will provide them with a good winter-mulch protection. Plant tagetes and nasturtiums as well as garlic around your rose bushes to repel insects.

Perennials for the border. From the earliest times the simple border has been one of the most beautiful expressions of gardening art, and its wide popularity even today points to its intrinsic worth. The problem is to find a sufficient number of perennial decorative flower plants which will last for a considerable period. The chosen plants should be arranged in groups roughly indicative of their height. The first group, planted in the background, should comprise the higher plants, followed by a second row of medium-sized plants and finally a row of low growing perennials. Buy plants or corms (bulbs) as soon as possible, because planting time is limited.

Plants for the background: Lilium candidum, the well-known Madonna lily, flowering in spring (propagated by bulbs in early September); Cally lily (*Zantedeschia*) (grown by corms); Gladioli (corms); Canna lilies (rhizomes); long-stemmed German irises (rhizomes); Althea rosea (hollyhock) (grown by seed or rooted plants); coreopsis (a shrub with golden yellow flowers in great profusion – propagated by division or cuttings in late August); Echinops, globe thistle with beautiful blue flowers, may be left undisturbed for many years. Does not

Very easy! Make holes in the wooden barrel and plant. Keep moist by watering from above.

need special conditions or maintenance. Propagation by seed, division or root cuttings. Try to get a potted plant from your nursery and plant it in September with the whole root-ball intact. Hemerocallis (Day lily). Very easy to grow, multiplying abundantly when left on the same spot for several years. Flowers in spring and early summer. Propagated by division or by planting of rhizomes bought from a nursery. Kniphofia (usually named "tritoma" or "red hot poker") a fascinating flower in red or orange. Propagated by division or by rooted plants from the nursery. Blooms in summer. Senecio – mikanioides, a tall and stately plant worthy of a place in the border. It has velvet-like dark-green broad leaves and clusters of yellow flowers. It can be raised from seeds or cuttings. Oenothera glauca (Night candle or Evening primrose), a very attractive high growing, yellow blooming shrub, propagated from seeds. Should be sown at the end of August directly into the last row of the border and thinned out after germination in mid-September.

Plants for the middle row (about 25-50 cm. high): Chrysanthemum. There should be no garden without chrysanthemums. Propagation is by side sprouts, top cuttings, or by rooted, potted plants from the nursery. Aquilegia hybrida, a wonderful, exotic flower for shade. Penstemon barbatus, a kind of bell-flower in many colours, approximately 40 cm. high – propagated by cuttings in August. Should be thinned out every third year. Shasta daisy – a large, long-stemmed, white marguerite, can be grown successfully in half shade. Propagation by rooted runners in early September, flowers June-August. Dianthus (carnation, garden pinks) a fragrant perennial with flowers in white, pink, red, yellow, purple and mixed colours. Propagation by stem-cuttings is recommended for the shmitta year. Otherwise carnations may be also propagated by layering and by seed. Carnations are very suitable also for flowerpots, hanging baskets or balcony containers. In the open border bed they should be staked. Gaillardia grandiflora belongs to the compositae family. It flowers in summer in the form of a cockade of red and yellow. In September it should be cut to ground level and at that time it may be also propagated by division. The lowest flowers for the first row: Ayuga reptans, a creeper with little dark-blue flowers in spring. Its maximal height is 10-12 cm. Even without flowers it has an attractive effect through its metallic shining leaves. Gazania longiscapa, also a creeper which opens its yellow, orange or greyish marguerite-like flowers in full sunshine only. Both plants, ayuga and gazania are multiplied by rooted runners throughout the year. Santolina – low-growing aromatic border plant with greyish foliage and yellow little flowers. For the first year take plants from the nursery and after the shmitta year you may take as much of your own cuttings as you need. Alternaterra – a suitable low growing borderplant for warmer regions (not for Jerusalem and other hilly areas). Reddish foliage and little yellowish flowers. Propagation by cuttings.

These are only a few suggestions. All the proposed plants are perennials and therefore very suitable for the amateur garden during the shmitta year. Plant before the end of September. Prepare and manure the ground in advance. Water in rainless periods, and you'll enjoy vegetables, herbs and flowers during the sabbatical year.

Strawberries may also be planted in mid-September for fruiting in early summer. When you lack the necessary gardenspace, plant them in a barrel filled with rich soil. Established nurseries usually sell strawberry plants in September.

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Advertising begins an uncertain recovery

By MICHAL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A quick look at the numbers would suggest Israel's advertising industry is in the midst of a boom. Spending on advertising is expected to reach between $230m. and $240m. for 1986, up from $206m. last year. In June alone, bank advertising was up 96.8 per cent from a year earlier. In the textile sector, it was up 49 per cent; vehicles, 112 per cent; food, 37 per cent; and video systems 62 per cent. Want-ads jumped 40 per cent from June 1985.

But the figures are a little deceiving, says Bronislaw Thau, general manager of the Advertisers Association. They indicate neither a brisk economy nor advertising industry. Rather, they point to the sad state of affairs of the previous two years. Advertising spending dropped to $214m. in 1984 and to $206m. in 1985, from a peak of $269m. in 1983, according to the Advertisers Association.

The industry was hit with a series of blows, starting with the October 1983 bank shares collapse, which forced the banks to sharply curtail their advertising. Then there was a series of company failures, including such big advertisers as Ata Textile Ltd., Clarin Ltd., Maof Airlines Ltd. When the economic stabilization programme was unveiled in July 1985, advertising expenditure dropped further as companies opted to stay on the sidelines and see how the programme would play out, rather than risk money on advertising.

This year simply marks a mild turnaround for the industry, says Thau. As inflation has dropped and consumer confidence has grown, there have been strong increases in the sales of such consumer durables as video-cassette recorders and cars. But sales of other consumer goods have not kept pace. Thau adds that ad expenditure does not always reflect overall sales activity in Israel. Sales may be strong, but for that reason advertisers may see no reason to advertise.

Moreover, a comparison of first-half figures shows far more moderate gains. According to the Advertising Association, automobile advertising grew just 62 per cent in January-June 1986 from a year earlier, while that for beverages of all kinds increased by 20 per cent; theatre and cinema, 30 per cent; bank and investments, 22 per cent; textile products, by 14.5 per cent; and food in general by 19 per cent.

An interesting development, as advertising expenditure picks up, is that newspapers have been lagging behind other mediums in growth. The main thrust of the increased spending has been on radio, outdoor advertising, point-of-sale desplays and mail order.

Last year, daily newspapers got 45.1 per cent of the advertising pie, equivalent to $93.1m. Local papers and guide periodicals got 18.5 per cent, or $38.4m.; outdoor advertising, 8.1 per cent, or $9.9m.; radio, 7.9 per cent, $3m.; while sponsored programmes and public broadcasts got the balance.

Newspaper advertising still gets the biggest share but it is not growing as quickly as other mediums, Tau said. The huge increase in classified space is deceiving, he explained. Many papers, as a circulation-boosting measure, offer to let classified advertisers run their ads repeatedly, after they have paid for its first appearance, until a sale has been made. Many papers also run the exact same classifieds in ad-sharing schemes.

The level of overall advertising in newspapers is still far from the level it was before the bank shares collapse.

Newspapers have been suffering because advertisers increasingly want to focus their ad dollars at targeted groups. The mass circulation newspapers charge advertisers for thousands of readers advertisers are not always interested in. Womens magazines, for example, are a more efficient medium for selling perfume than general-circulation papers.

In spite of the fact the lineage has increased and that the consumer boom now underway would seem to point to even better days ahead, newspaper ad executives are cautious. They point to several mitigating factors. Airline agencies have been increasing ad spending, but land developers and travel agencies have not.

Kopel the largest travel agency advertiser collapsed, and the other two ranking agencies, Histour and Ophir, do not advertise to the same extent.

The pharmaceutical industry, which is a major source of ad revenue in other countries, hardly advertises in Israel; cosmetics are today advertised almost exclusively in women's magazines; cigarette advertising is down since Dubek Ltd. obtained monopoly on local cigarettes manufacturing. Elite Ltd., which holds the chocolate monopoly, can also afford to advertise much less.

(First in a series)

Analysts doubt U.S. headed for recession

WASHINGTON (Reuter). – The U.S. economy seems unlikely to be plunged into recession by dwindling consumer spending, continuing record trade deficits or a major increase in business taxes, although this could happen, private economists said.

They doubted the Reagan administration's forecast of sharply stronger growth in 1987, seeing instead a continuation of the sluggishness that has persisted for the past 18 monhts. "There is a one-third chance of a recession in the next six to nine months," Michael Drury of the Wall Street firm of A. Gary Shilling told Reuters.

Martin Mauro of Merrill Lynch Economics put the chances of a recession at one in five but said certain industries like manufacturing and energy are already in recession. "What is keeping the economy running is the services sector," like finance and real estate, Mauro said.

The administration last week lowered its forecast for growth for this year to 3.2 per cent from 4 per cent but said the economy would expand sharply in 1987 by 4.2 per cent.

In the past two months, the outlook changed for the worse as it became clear that the fall in the dollar, low inflation and the drop in interest rates were not helping, Drury said.

A recession could come from a dwindling in consumer spending, an excessive tax hike on business as a result of tax reform or continued erosion in trade, the analysts said.

Dejected by recent lacklustre growth, the stockmarket put in its weakest performance since 1973 in July, as investors fretted over corporate profits and bankruptcies like that of steel company LT Corp.

Chief White House economist Beryl Sprinkel said he was not worried about a recession when he gave the administration's revised mid-year forecast last week. Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker told Congress he does not expect a recession but warned one could occur if the trade deficit, which has battered American industry, is not corrected.

"What is most likely to throw us into recession is consumers winding down a debt-financed spending spree," Drury said.

Consumers have piled up debt to record levels, including home mortgages, which could mean the housing sector will contribute less to future growth, he said.

Several things must happen to avoid a recession, said Merrill Lynch's Mauro.

The trade deficit – now running at a record annual rate of $170b. – must begin to shrink, energy firms must halt the slide in capital spending brought on by the drop in oil prices and consumers must not cut back too sharply on automobile and housing purchases, he said.

John Hagens, vice president of Chase Econometrics, doubted a recession was imminent but did not see the pickup forecast by the administration either. "It is going to be more muddling through with 7 per cent unemployment for the next 18 months," he said.

The trade deficit has stubbornly refused to fall even though the dollar has dropped against the Japanese yen and the Deutschmark, making U.S. goods more competitive with imports.

U.S. officials have urged Japan and West Germany to stimulate their economies to expand markets for U.S. goods, but Drury was sceptical those nations will risk a rise in inflation by more fiscal stimulus. They see lowering the U.S. budget deficit as a better solution to America's trade deficit and high interest rates.

But the White House last week said the federal budget was headed for another record deficit of $230b. in 1986, followed by $144b. in 1987. The latter prediction is seen by most private economists as a forlorn hope.

Mauro and Drury put real growth this year at 2.4 per cent. Mauro sees that dropping to 1.5 per cent next year, and Drury forecasts 1.7 per cent growth in 1987.

Hagens sees a slightly better prospect. He said the trade balance should begin to improve this year and a return to a $15-per-barrel oil price should stem the cutbacks in capital spending by big oil companies.

He predicted growth this year of 2.7 per cent with 2.5 per cent next year.

U.S. ECONOMIC STATISTICS

	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL
Leading indicator	+1.3%	–0.1%	+0.3%	Not released
Personal income	+1.2%	–0.3%	+0.1%	Not released
Unemployment	7.1%	7.3%	7.1%	6.9%
Employment	323,000	125,000	–89,000	+369,000
Housing starts	2.039m.	1.860m.	1.845m.	Not released
Ind production	+0.6%	–0.4%	–0.5%	Not released
Consumer credit	+$4.30b.	+$6.46b.	+$5.07b.	Not released
Retail sales	+0.4%	+0.7%	+0.2%	Not released
Inventories	+0.1%	–0.3%	Not released	Not released
Durable goods	–0.9%	–1.1%	+2.1%	Not released

WORLD BUSINESS IN BRIEF

Platinum pushes past $500 an ounce

LONDON (Reuter). – The price of platinum soared above $500 an ounce Friday for the first time since 1981; with analysts predicting further rises because of concern over South African supplies.

Platinum, which a year ago cost only $235 an ounce, rose sharply to around $506 in trading here and $519 in New York. The price in London eventually settled at $489.75.

The possibility that South Africa, which supplies more than 80 per cent of the West's platinum and 60 per cent of its gold, could hit back against external pressure by reducing sales to nations that impose economic sanctions was described by one New York trader as "a real threat."

Dealers noted that although platinum was still far off its record level of $1,050 an ounce touched in early 1980, it had already jumped by nearly $50 from its level a week ago of $460.

OPEC'S AGREEMENT to cut oil production will probably be extended for another term after it expires in October, Iraqi Oil Minister Qassem Taqi said yesterday.

Taqi told the United Arab Emirates semi-official newspaper *Al-Ittihad* that he also expected a total commitment by the cartel's 13 member countries to the current agreement, which limits their output to about 16.7 million barrels a day during September and October. Opec ministers are scheduled to meet again in Geneva October 6 to consider whether to continue the same "temporary" agreement or work out a final one.

The production cuts, agreed to earlier this month, are part of an effort to reverse the slide in worldwide oil prices.

TEXTILE EXPORTS by South Korea to the European Community will be restricted under a comprehensive bilateral agreement, limiting its annual growth of textile and clothing exports to 2.5 per cent over the next five years.

Under the new bilateral accord reached Friday in Brussels, Korea's exports will increase by an average annual rate of 0.6 per cent for cotton fabrics and clothing, 2.7 per cent for synthetic cloth and 4.8 per cent for outer wear.

TEXACO INC. will challenge a U.S. Department of Energy claim that it owes $803 million for domestic crude-oil price violations in the 1970s. The department issued the order last week.

In it, the government accused Texaco, the third-largest U.S. oil concern, with exceeding domestic-crude price ceilings from September 1973 to December 1976 by $235m. The order includes claims of $568m. in interest.

The department is pursuing hundreds of such violations of the price controls, which were spurred by the oil crisis of 1973-74.

WHAT'S ON

Notices in this feature are charged at NIS 6.90 per line, including VAT. Insertion every day of the month costs NIS 138 per line, including VAT, per month.

JERUSALEM

Museums

ISRAEL MUSEUM. Exhibitions: Jenny Holzer/Barbara Kruger, 2 American artists exploring use of words ◊ Exhibition from Japanese Graphics Collection ◊ Moshe Gershuni – largest presentation of his paintings 1980-1986 ◊ Ketef Hinnom – treasure facing Jerusalem's walls ◊ "A Man and His Land," Moshe Dayan Collection ◊ Signals and Wonders – 50 years of Kol Yisrael ◊ Joel Kantor, Photographs of Israel ◊ One Hundred Works on Paper, from Museum's collection (closes 30.8) ◊ Permanent Display of Israel Art ◊ Art in Context, audio-visual programme ◊ *News in Antiquities* ◊ Narot Mitzvah, Light in Jewish ritual (closes 30.8) ◊ From the Depths of the Sea (Rockefeller) ◊ Big and Small relative sizes in life, art and children's world ◊ Jewels of Children's Literature ◊ Permanent exhibitions of Archeology, Judaica and Ethnic Art ◊ VISITING HOURS: 10-5. At 11: guided tour of the Museum (English). At 3: Guided tour of Archeology galleries in English.
L.A. MAYER MEMORIAL INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC ART. Visiting hours: Sun.-Thurs. 10-1; 3:30-6. Fri. closed. Sat. and holiday eve 10-1. 2 Hapalmach St., Tel. 02-661281/2. Bus No. 15.

Exhibitions

JERUSALEM MAP HOUSE. Old City, 7 Beit El St., 288338, 423547, Roberts, Turner, etc.

Conducted Tours

HADASSAH – Hourly tours of the Chagall Windows at Kiryat Hadassah on the half hour. ★ Information, reservations: 02-416333, 02-446271.

HEBREW UNIVERSITY
1. Tours in English at 9 and 11 a.m. from Administration Building, Givat Ram Campus. Buses 9, 28, 24 and 16.
2. Mount Scopus tours 11 a.m. from the Bronfman Reception Centre, Sherman Building. Buses 9, 28, 4a, 28 and 23 to the first underground stop. Further details: Tel. 02-882819.

Information Centres

UJA INFORMATION CENTRE, 1 Ibn Gabirol St., Rehavia, Jerusalem. Features TV news programmes from the U.S., continual A.P. News teletext, videotapes on UJA (United Jewish Appeal) sponsored programmes in Israel. Open Sunday-Thursday, 3:00-7:00 p.m. For more information call 02-246485, 02-240795.

TEL AVIV

Museums

TEL AVIV MUSEUM. Exhibitions: Israeli Summer, new selection from the Israeli art collection ◊ Edward Munch, prints: Death, Love and Anxiety ◊ Print Into Print, works by six Israeli artists. ◊ Frank Stella – Had Gadya – a series of large prints by Frank Stella, after El Lissitzky's gouaches ◊ Selection from the Museum's Classical Art Collection ◊ VISITING HOURS: Sun.-Thur. 10 a.m.-2 p.m.; 5-9 p.m. Sat. 11 a.m.-2 p.m.; 7-10 p.m. Closed Friday. **Helena Rubinstein Pavilion.** Adolf Loos: Architecture and Design. VISITING HOURS: Sun-Thur. 10 a.m.-1 p.m.; 5-7 p.m. Sat. 11 a.m.-2 p.m. Closed Friday.
BETH HATEFUTSOTH, Klausner St., Ramat Aviv, Tel. 03-425161. Buses No. 13, 24, 25, 27, 45, 49, 74, 79, 274, 572. Permanent Exhibit and Chronosphere – 2500 years of Jewish Life in the Diaspora ◊ From Carthage to Jerusalem – the Jewish Community of Tunis ◊ Passage Through China – the Jewish Communities of Harbin, Tientsin and Shanghai.
VISITING HOURS: Sun., Mon., Tue., Thur. 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Wed. 10 a.m.-7 p.m.; Fri. 10 a.m.-2 p.m. Closed Saturday. Guided tours must be prearranged (9 a.m.-1 p.m.).

Conducted Tours

AMIT WOMEN (formerly American Mizrachi Women). Free Morning Tours – Tel Aviv, Tel. 220187, 233154.
WIZO. To visit our projects call Tel Aviv, 232939; Jerusalem, 226060; Haifa, 88817.
PIONEER WOMEN – NA'AMAT. Morning tours. Tel Aviv, 210791, Jerusalem 244878.

HAIFA

Museums

HAIFA MUSEUM, 26 Shabtai Levi St. Tel. 04-523255. Exhibitions: **Modern Art** – The Hot and the Cool in Israel Art. **Ancient Art** – Jewish coins of the Second Temple Period, Egyptian textiles, terracotta figurines, Shikmona finds.
Open: Sun.-Thur. and Sat. 10-1; Tues., Thur. and Sat. also 6-9. **Ticket also admits to National Maritime, Prehistoric, and Japanese Museums.**
WHAT'S ON IN HAIFA, dial 04-840848.

TODAY'S ENTERTAINMENT

TELEVISION

EDUCATIONAL:
9.00 Teletext **9.05** Keep Fit **9.15** Zippitput **9.40** Don Quixote, Man of La Mancha (parts 15 and 16) **10.30** The Iroquois Code (part 4) **11.00** Toccata – organ music **14.00** Teletext **14.05** Keep Fit **14.15** 100 Famous Paintings **14.25** Making Magic **14.50** Cartoons **15.00** Pretty Butterfly **15.25** Beau Geste (part 2) **16.00** This is It – live magazine **17.00** A New Evening – live magazine
CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES:
17.30 Alice in Wonderland. Part 25 of a 26-part animated serial based on the book by Lewis Carroll
18.00 Shmil the Cat's Club
ARABIC-LANGUAGE programmes:
18.30 News roundup
18.32 Programme Trailer
18.35 Sports
19.30 News
HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at **20.00** with a news roundup
20.02 Goodbye Mr. Chips. Part 1 of a 3-part serial based on the book by James Hilton starring Roy Marsden
21.00 Mabat Newsreel
21.30 No Place like Home. British comedy series starring Patricia Garwood and William Gaunt
22.00 This is the Time
22.50 Dempsey and Makepeace: No Surrender
23.40 News
JORDAN TV (unofficial):
17.30 Cartoons **18.00** French Hour **19.30** News in Hebrew **20.00** News in Arabic **20.30** Growing Pains **21.10** Moonlighting **22.00** News in English **22.20** Crown Court
MIDDLE EAST TV (from T.A north):
13.30 Woody Woodpecker **14.00** 700 Club **14.30** Shape-Up **15.00** Afternoon Movie: Criss Cross **16.30** Spiderman **17.00** Super Book **17.30** Muppets **18.00** Happy Days **18.30** Laverne & Shirley **19.00** News **20.00** Magnum P.I. **21.00** Movie: Chase **23.00** 700 Club

RADIO

Voice of Music

6.02 Morning Melodies
7.07 Boyce: Sinfonia No. 7; Vivaldi: "Summer"
7.30 Mendelssohn: Youth Symphony No. 7 (Masur); Schubert: "Trockne Blumen", for Flute and Piano; Mozart: Serenade No. 11, K.375; Arriaga: String Quartet No. 1; Salvador Bacris: Guitar Concerto (Yepes)
9.30 Boccherini: Sinfonia No. 3, Op. 12; Schumann: Cello Concerto (Rostropovich); Brahms: Sonata for 2 Pianos, Op. 34 (Eden, Tamir); K. Stamitz: Concerto for Clarinet and Bassoon; Beethoven: Symphony No. 5 (London/Jochum)
12.05 Brache Eden, Alexander Tamir – Schumann: Andante con variazioni, for two pianos; Lutoslawski: Paganini Variations; Bartok: Sonata for 2 Pianos and Percussions (with Pamela Jones and Jeffrey Kovalsky)
13.00 Mozart: Piano Concerto in E flat major, K.456 (Brendel); Mendelssohn: Trio, Op. 49; Schubert: "Auf dem Strome" (Schreier); Liszt: Sonata in B minor; Ravel: "Daphnis et Chloe", Suite No. 2
15.05 Musica Viva
16.00 Schoenberg: Chamber Symphony, Op. 9 (Boston); Saint-Saens: Cello Concerto No. 1 (Lynn Harell); Quartet, Op. 76, No. 5 (Tokyo); Handel: Cantata; Bach: Brandenburg Concerto No. 1
18.30 Rachmaninov: Piano concerto No. 2 (Rubinstein, Reiner); Shostakovich: Piano Quintet, Op. 57; Liszt: 6 Paganini Etudes (Watts)
20.05 Scarlatti: Concerto Grosso; Mozart: Concertante from "Posthorn" Serenade
20.30 From Festival Berlin 1985 – Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Charles Dutoit conducting – Handel: Concerto for 2 Horns; Zimmermann: "Quiet and Return"; Shostakovich: Symphony No. 13, Op. 113, "Babi Yar"
22.30 "Kinot" for Tisha Be'Av b) (Uri Sharvit)
23.00 Continuous Music

First Programme

6.03 Programmes for Olim
7.30 Favourite Old Songs
8.05 Compass – with Benny Hendel
9.05 Hebrew songs
9.30 Encounter – live family magazine
10.30 Programme in Easy Hebrew
11.10 Hebrew songs
11.30 Education for all
12.05 Guest for an Hour
13.00 News in English
13.30 News in French
14.06 Children's programmes
15.25 Hebrew songs
16.53 Notes on a New Book
16.05 Radio Drama
17.20 Everyman's University
18.06 Jewish Traditions
18.50 Bible Reading
19.05 Reflections on the Portion of the Week
19.30 Programmes for Olim
22.05 Signs and Wonders – the beginning of Hebrew radio (repeat)

Second Programme

6.12 Gymnastics
6.30 Editorial Review
6.53 Green Light – drivers' corner
7.00 This Morning – news magazine
8.05 Puss in Sandals – children's programme
9.05 House Call – with Rivka Michaeli
10.05 All Shades of the Network – morning magazine
12.10 Open Line – news and music
13.00 Midday – news commentary, music
14.05 Matters of Interest – with Gabi Gisis
15.05 Magic Moments
16.05 Made in Israel – Hebrew song requests
17.10 Economics Magazine
18.06 New Hebrew Words (repeat)
18.30 Hebrew songs
19.05 Today – radio newsreel
19.35 Law and Justice Magazine
20.05 Cantorial Hit Parade
22.05 Jazz Corner
23.05 Treasure Hunt

Army

6.05 University on the Air
6.30 Open Your Eyes – songs, information
7.07 "707" – with Alex Ansky
8.05 Good Morning Israel
9.05 In the Morning – with Eli Yisraeli
10.05 Coffee Break
11.05 Right Now – with Rafi Reshef
13.05 Daily Hit Parade
15.05 Siesta – with Dori Ben Ze'ev
16.05 Four in the Afternoon
17.00 Evening Newsreel
18.05 Peace for Galilee
19.05 Songs
20.05 Music – blues
21.00 Mabat – TV Newsreel
21.30 University on the Air (repeat)
22.05 Popular songs
23.05 Night, Night – with Yoav Kutner
00.05 Night Birds – songs, chat with Gilat Moav

CINEMA

JERUSALEM 4:30, 7:30, 9:30
Eden: Funny Farm; **Edison:** Teen Wolf; Boy Takes Girl 11 a.m.; **Habira:** Ricochet 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; Kury Lemel in Cairo 10:30 a.m., **Kfir:** Money Pit; Nils Holgerson and the Wild Geese 11 a.m.; **Mitchell:** Secret Admirer; **Orgil:** Salvador 7:15, 9:30; Pete's Dragon 10:30 a.m., 4, 5:30; **Orion Or 1:** The Color Purple 3, 6, 8:50; Romancing the Stone I, 10:30 a.m.; **Orion Or 3:** Karate Kid II 10:30, 4:30, 7, 9:30; **Orna:** Police Academy III 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; **Ron:** Miracles; Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom 10:30 a.m.; **Semadar:** Prizzi's Honor 7, 9:15; **Binyenei Ha'uma:** Kiss of the Spider Woman 7:15, 9:30; **Beit Agron:** Chitty Chitty Bang Bang 4; Lord of the Rings 6; Stripes 8:15; Montenegro 10:15; The Falcon and the Snowman, midnight **Cinematheque:** Moby Dick 7; Tell Me a Riddle 7:30; The Man Who Envied Women 9:30; The Canterbury Tales 9:30.

TEL AVIV 5, 7:30, 9:30
Allenby: Gone with the Wind 4:30, 8:15; **Beit Leissin:** Lost in America, Sun., Mon., Tue. 7:15, 9:30, 11:15; Thur. 9:30, 11:15; **Ben-Yehuda:** Funny Farm 5, 7:30, 9:30; **Chen 1:** Police Academy III 5:50, 7:50, 9:50; Care Bears 11, 2:30, 4:30; **Chen 2:** After Hours 5:50, 7:45, 9:50; Black Cauldron 11, 2:20, 4:25; **Chen 3:** Agnes of God 7:40, 9:50; Black Cauldron 6; Karate Kid II 11, 2:10, 4:05; **Chen 4:** Spies Like Us 6, 7:55, 10; Journey of Natty Gann 11, 2:15, 4:10; **Chen 5:** European Vacation 5:50, 7:50, 9:50; Dumbo 11, 2:30, 4:30; **Cinema One:** Final Mission 5, 7:30, 9:30; **Cinema Two:** Secret Admirer 5, 7:30, 9:30; **Dekel:** Miracles 5, 7:15, 9:30; **Dizengoff I:** Kiss of the Spider Woman 11, 1:30, 4:45, 7:20, 9:45; **Dizengoff II:** 3 Hommes et un Coufin 11, 1:30, 4:45, 7:20, 9:45; **Dizengoff 3:** Teen Wolf 11, 1:30, 4:45, 7:20, 9:45; **Drive-In:** Cobra 10 p.m.; House Committee Rivalry 8 p.m.; Sex film midnight; **Esther:** Holdup 5, 7:30, 9:40; **Gat:** The Color Purple 3:15, 6:15, 9:15; **Gordon:** Bar 51 5, 7:45, 9:45; **Hod:** Money Pit 5, 7:30, 9:30; **Lev I:** Lovesick Alex 11:30, 2, 5, 7:40, 9:30; **Lev II:** Creator 11:20, 1:40, 4:45, 7:30, 9:40; **Lev III:** Turtle Diary 11:20, 1:40, 4:45, 7:30, 9:40; **Lev IV:** Mishima 4:45, 7:10, 9:40; Wild Cats 11:20, 1:40; **Limor Hamehudash:** Just Between Friends 5, 7:30, 9:30; **Maxim:** 9½ Weeks 7:15, 9:30; Nils Holgerson 11 a.m., 5.; **Mograbi:** Closed for renovations; **Orly:** Runaway Train 5, 7:15, 9:30; **Paris:** La Colmena 12, 2, 4, 7, 9:30; **Peer:** Ricochet 5, 7:30, 9:30; **Shahaf:** Out of Africa 5:45, 9:15; **Studio:** Closed for renovations; **Tchelet:** Los Zancos 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Tel Aviv:** Short Circuit 5, 7:15, 9:30; **Tel Aviv Museum:** Shoah I, Sun. – Tue. 1; Wed. 1; II, Sun.-Tue. 12:30 p.m. Thur. 6:30; **Zafon:** 3 Hommes et un Coufin 5, 7:30, 9:45; **Tamuz:** Body Heat 7:15, 9:30; Young Frankenstein 11:45 p.m.; **Israel Cinematheque:** Ordet 7:30; Last Night in Alamo 9:30.

HAIFA 4:30, 7, 9:15
Amphitheatre: Ninja Terminator; **Armon:** Holdup; **Atzmon:** Youngblood; **Chen:** Karate Kid II 4:30, 7, 9:30; **Keren Or Hamehudash:** Forbidden Relations; **Orah:** 3 Hommes et un Coufin; **Orly:** Choose Me 7, 9:15; **Peer:** Police Academy III; **Ron:** The Great Madness 4:30, 7, 9; **Shavit:** Bar 51, 7, 9. **Rav-Gat 1:** The Color Purple 6, 9; Care Bears 11 a.m., 4:30; **Rav-Gat 2:** After Hours, 7, 9:15; Mary Poppins 11, 4:30; **Centre Culturel Français:** Les Ripoux 10.

RAMAT GAN
Armon: Police Academy III 5, 7:30, 9:40; **Lily:** Short Circuit 5, 7:15, 9:30; **Oasis:** The Color Purple 6, 9; **Ordea:** House Committee Rivalry 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Ramat Gan:** Closed for renovations; **Rav-Gan 1:** After Hours 7:30, 9:50; Dumbo 11, 3, 5:10; **Rav-Gan 2:** European Vacation 7:30, 9:50; Care Bears 11, 3, 5; **Rav-Gan 3:** Official Story 7:20, 9:45; Karate Kid II 11, 3, 5:10; **Rav-Gan 4:** Spies Like Us 9:50; Karate Kid II 7:20; Black Cauldron 11, 12:30, 3, 5:15

HERZLIYA
David: Cobra 7:15, 9:30; Elliot the Dragon's Friends 11,5; **Hechal:** Funny Farm 5, 7:30, 9:30; **New Tiferet:** Body Heat 7:30, 9:30; **Daniel Hotel Auditorium:** 9½ Weeks, Sun., Mon., Tue., Thur. 7:15, 9:30

HOLON
Migdal: Holdup 7:30, 9:30; Black Cauldron 5; **Savoy:** Funny Farm 5, 7:30, 9:30; **Armon Hamehudash:** Karate Kid II 5, 7:30, 9:30;

BAT YAM
Atzmaut: Funny Farm 5, 7:30, 9:30

GIVATAYIM
Hadar: Funny Farm 5, 7:30, 9:30

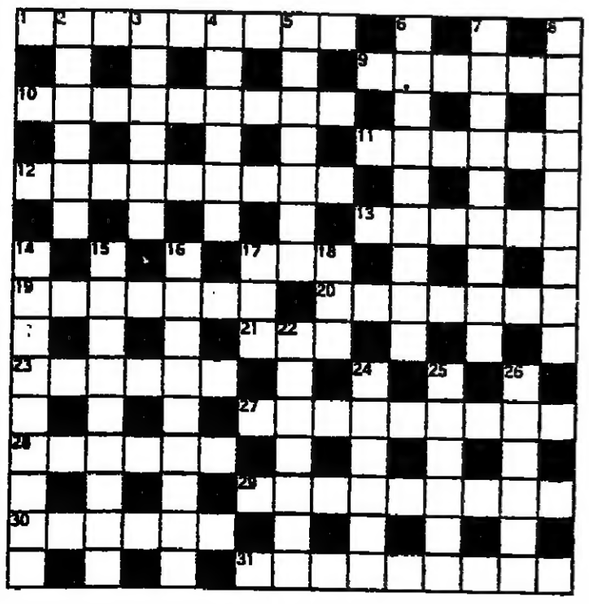
RAMAT HASHARON
Kochav: Prizzi's Honour 9:30 p.m.; Stitches, Sun., Mon., Tue. 7; Thur. 7:30; Robinson Crusoe, Mon., Wed. 11 a.m.; Sun. 4.30; Tue. 11, 4:30

PETAH TIKVA
G.G. Hechal 1: Police Academy II 5, 7:30, 9:30; 11; **G.G. Hechal 2:** Funny Farm 5, 7:30, 9:30; **G.G. Hechal 3:** Money Pit 5, 7:30, 9:30

ONE-ON-ONE CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 Imposing design – or a disaster (9)
9 Reserved nothing, the heartless beast! (6)
10 Nowadays a man hires supporters (9)
11 Bedding for the young (6)
12 Saved about the hundred pounds intended (9)
13 When caught with dope, is cordial (6)
17 A quiet wood (3)
19 Start work on back number, note (7)
20 Sporting people, having means or otherwise (7)
21 In strange mood – decidedly strange (3)
23 Issue trap and lines (6)
27 The pilot can turn to a raving lunatic (9)
28 They won't mind their own business (6)
29 Called round on only one occasion, though far from modest (9)
30 Landlord offering inferior alternative (6)
31 Franco-German articles to pass over in secret (9)

DOWN
2 Soldiers taking the judge for ransom (6)
3 A record player (6)
4 One finds nicer characters conciliatory (6)
5 Place on a river making furniture (7)
6 Only one stone needed for this game (9)
7 Nauseating decoration in a hotel's unusual (9)
8 Show with material to take exception to (9)
14 A policeman reads the list (9)
15 Banquet for vegetarians? (9)
16 The management's tendency (9)
17 Presenting a turn in the past (3)
18 A carrier – a little man who dashes about (3)
22 Old soldier, a medico, taking 17 down on (7)
24 Ring left in an enchanting woman's keeping (6)
25 A salad is hard to make (6)
26 New style navy (6)



GENERAL ASSISTANCE

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Jerusalem: Kupat Holim Clalit, Romema, 523191; Balsam, Salah Eddin, 272315; Shu'afat, Shu'afat Road, 810108; Dar Aldawa, Herod's Gate, 282058.
Tel Aviv: Brut, 28 King George, 283731; Sanitas, 83 Ibn-Gviro[,248003.
Netanya: Kupat Holim Clalit, 31 Brodetsky, 91123.
Haifa: Yavne, 7 Ibn Sina, 672288.

DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Bikur Holim (pediatrics), Hadassah Ein Kerem (internal, surgery, orthopedics, E.N.T.), Misgav Ladach (obstetrics), Shaare Zedek (ophthalmology).

Tel Aviv: Rokah (pediatrics, internal, surgery).
Netanya: Laniado

POLICE 100

Dial 100 in most parts of the country. In Tiberias dial 924444, Kiryat Shmona 4444.

FIRE 102

In emergencies dial 102. Otherwise, number of your local station is in the front of the phone directory.

FIRST AID 101

In emergencies dial 101 in most parts of the country. In addition:

Ashdod 41333	Jerusalem *523133
Ashkelon 23333	Kiron 344442
Bat Yam *5511111	Kiryat Shmona *44334
Beersheba 74767	Nahariya *923333
Carmiel *988555	Netanya *23333
Dan Region *781111	Petah Tikva *9231111
Eilat 7233	Rehovot *451333
Hadera 22333	Rishon LeZion 942333
Haifa *512233	Safed 30333
Hatzor 38333	Tel Aviv *240111.
Holon 803133	Tiberias *90111

* Mobile Intensive Care Unit (MICU) service in the area, around the clock.

"Eran" – Emotional First Aid, Tel: Jerusalem 227171, Tel Aviv 261111/2, Haifa 672222, Beersheba 418111, Netanya 35316.

Rape Crisis Centre (24 hours), for help call Tel Aviv, 234819, Jerusalem – 245554, and Haifa 382611.

Jerusalem Institute for Drug Problems. Tel. 663828, 663902, 14 Bethlehem Rd.

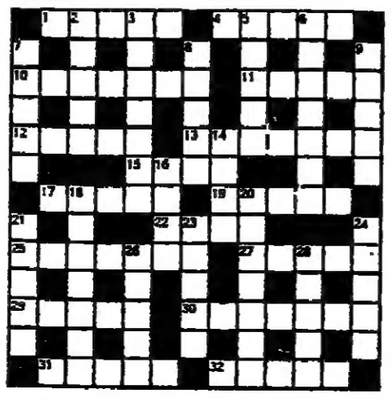
The National Poison Control Centre at Rambam Hospital, phone (04)529205, for emergency calls, 24 hours a day, for information in case of poisoning.

Kupat Holim Information Centre Tel. 03-433300, 433500 Sunday-Thursday, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Friday 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

FLIGHTS

24-Hours Flight Information Service: Call 03-9712484 (multi-line). Arrivals Only (Taped Message) 03-381111 (20 lines)

QUICK CROSSWORD



ACROSS
1 Public
4 Pains
10 Rust
11 Watchful
12 Fold
13 Satisfy
15 Always
17 Alarm
19 Artist's stand
22 Tidy
25 Clearness
27 Diffident
29 Din
30 Enormous
31 Insignificant
32 Begin

DOWN
2 Edge
3 Cock
5 Map
6 Raise
7 Opportunity
8 Stop
9 Precipitous
14 Extent
16 Opening
18 Goblet
20 Try
21 Perfume
23 Eagle's nest
24 Viper
26 Torpid
28 Underground worker

Yesterday's Solution

S	H	R	I	N	K	R	E	S	I	S	T	A N T
L		E		E		E		A		L		S H
E	N	C	H	A	N	T		P	R	O	S	P E R
E		O		R		H		I		E		I E
P	O	U	T		H	I	V	E	S		B	R A E
I		N		F		N		N		H		I M
N	E	T	W	O	R	K		T	R	O	U	N C E
G				R				A				N
D	I	S	C	U	S	S		M	A	R	C	O N I
R		P		M		W		I		D		P N
A	R	U	M		H	A	U	N	T		V	E R A
U		T		P		L		I		C		N B
G	O	N	E	R	I	L		V	O	L	C	A N O
H		I		O		O		E		E		I A
T	A	K	E	M	Y	W	O	R	D	F	O	R I T

Yesterdays Quick Solution

ACROSS: 1 Bray, 3 Quarters, 9 Steel, 10 Suppose, 11 Nap, 13 Dangerous, 14 Pirate, 16 Legion, 18 Acropolis, 20 Tit, 22 Tadpole, 23 Tiger, 25 Eyeglass, 26 Fray. **DOWN:** 1 Basin, 2 Ape, 4 Ursine, 5 Replete, 6 Economist, 7 Stetson, 8 Glad, 12 Partridge, 14 Prattle, 15 Topsoil, 17 Pliers, 19 Seth, 21 Tardy, 24 Car.

MARKET PLACE

DOUGLAS DALZIEL

Thinking about S. Africa

Any investors still holding much in the wholly South African line – from metals and soft commodities through to industrials – can perhaps console themselves with the fact that, until fairly recently, returns from that bastion of bigotry on Africa's southern tip were extremely good.

But now, as the sanctions bandwagon picks up speed, despite the attempts by Britain and the U.S. to slow it down, the final knell has sounded. The reeling and battered rand shows no signs of recovery, capital starvation, sanctions imposed by countries such as Denmark and Ireland, and continuing disorder have combined to ensure that the weakened economy will remain on its knees.

What has become clear is that the once much touted fears of the international economic repercussions of a major sag in, and sanctions on, South Africa's economy were badly misplaced. South Africa is of only minor interest in the global scheme of finance. Which is not to say that the present economic crisis in that country – or any future bans or blockades – would have no effect, particularly in those areas most closely tied to Pretoria's economic apron strings.

Several countries have for long been the geographic hostages of the apartheid state. And the former British protectorates of Swaziland, Basutoland (now Lesotho) and Bechuanaland (now Botswana) are now totally dominated economically by their neighbour. Pretoria has made plain that they will suffer should sanctions begin to really hurt South Africa.

But as with so much in the South Africa debate, it is not that simple. South Africa has threatened to respond to sanctions on its territory by imposing its own sanctions on neighbouring states. In the case of Lesotho, completely surrounded by the apartheid state, this implies impending disaster.

Lesotho, however, recently had its government overthrown in a coup which had more than a little of Pretoria's influence behind it. President P. W. Botha's government are hardly going to wish to promote hostility where, at the moment they have – at the very least – neutrality.

Much the same applies to the tiny kingdom of Swaziland and, while Botswana treads an overtly more independent path, it too provides a structure Pretoria would be loath to see changed or unsettled.

The beleaguered business community within South Africa has already made this assessment about these apparently most vulnerable of South Africa's neighbours: where feasible, subsidiary companies are being established "across the border." Swaziland, which borders on some of the greatest citrus planations in the world, has already become an exporter of fruit in quantities and at times previously unheard of. Sanctions fears have, in fact, proved something of a boost for the Swazi economy.

Swaziland, readily accessible to the South African ports of Richards Bay and Durban as well as to the clogged and decrepit Maputo harbour in Mozambique, obviously stands to benefit greatly as a staging post for re-exports. The mountainous kingdom also produces iron ore and quantities of South Africa's second largest revenue earner, coal.

But it is across to the west, in mineral-rich Botswana, that the swings and roundabouts of sanctions will probably come into even greater play in terms of benefiting, in the long term, the local economy. Many of the minerals currently supplied by South Africa – from chrome and copper and iron ore – are readily available in northern Botswana.

A squeeze on South Africa, therefore, will result in benefits for other producing regions – and producers. Which should cause a collective sigh of relief from all those investors whose portfolios feature Consolidated Goldfields.

Although London-based Cons. Gold is the major gold producer in the apartheid state, the company has much wider interests, certainly geographically. And any squeeze on its South African returns should be compensated – perhaps to a large degree – by eventually increased production and development in Canada and Australia especially, although profits are bound to dip in the short-term should sanctions become a reality.

Against this background, investors would do well to look to those major mining stocks with relatively less exposure in South Africa. RTZ – Rio Tinto Zinc – immediately springs to mind.

Booming Down-Under mining stocks, such as Broken Hill Proprietory, currently being stalked by an Australia-based entrepreneur, Robert Holmes à Court, are also worth a look-see.

(London Observer Service)

Histadrut will fight cuts in budget

By ROY ISACOWITZ
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. – The Histadrut threatened yesterday to derail the Treasury's planned budget cut, warning that it would not sign the public-sector wage agreement unless price and exchange-rate stability were guaranteed.

The Central Committee also decided, at the urging of Secretary General Yisrael Kessar, to demand that the government implement past decisions to reform direct taxes on workers and to tax property.

Kessar told the committee that he had received an unequivocal promise from Finance Minister Moshe Nissim that the subsidies on public transport and basic goods would not be cut.

On Friday, Trade Union Department Chairman Haim Haberfeld warned that the Histadrut would not sign the agreement if subsidies were cut.

Haberfeld told the committee yesterday that progress had been achieved in the negotiations for the private-sector wage agreement, though the sides still differed on the Histadrut's demand for a NIS 450 minimum monthly wage. In addition, Haberfeld said, the Histadrut anticipates a wage increase in the private sector of between 5 and 10 per cent.

Yisrael Kessar (David Brauner)

MINISTERS

(Continued from Page One)

the original budget by some NIS 490m. In addition, the Treasury siad, there are NIS 182m. worth of cuts previously approved by the cabinet but still awaiting implementation.

These two figures total NIS 672m. But the Treasury said that to correct the budget situation it will be enough to cut by NIS 475m. and to cover the rest from budgetary reserves.

The ministry admitted that in the recent months it has been absorbing money from the public, with a cash-flow surplus of about NIS 700m. But it insisted that there was no assurance this would be permanent.

According to the Finance Ministry proposal each budget item should be axed by 3.9 per cent. Treasury representatives told the ministers that, except for the Defence Ministry, every ministry will be able to absorb most of the proposed cuts by using their budget reserves. Some 3 per cent of the cut will be obtained this way, and only 0.9 per cent of their budget for actual operations will be affected, they said.

Nissim told the ministers that next year tax revenue could fall by as much as NIS 1 billion, as several taxes are due to be discontinued. In addition, a surge in internal debt repayments is expected, as the first stage of the banks' shares arrangements is due.

How Nissim aims to do it

- Subsidies. Only slight increases in prices of basic foodstuffs are envisaged, and even these increases could be scrapped. Subsidies for basic commodities and public transportation will be slashed by NIS 20m., which is relatively small. The cabinet approved some months ago a slash of NIS 75m. in the subsidies for public transportation, but Nissim made it clear he would not seek a rapid implementation of this.
- Dismissals in the public sector. The Treasury stated that any increase in wages in the public sector will lead to dismissals. Ministry officials hinted that large cost-of-living payments in the future months will trigger lay-offs in the public sectors.
- Freezes. Until every ministry cuts its operations by the required amounts, there will be a freeze on 75 per cent of its contracts.

Nissim also stressed that from now on the budget will be presented in shekels, and will not be adjusted with inflation.

ISRAEL WANTS

(Continued from Page One)

Israel, which will be represented at the talks by Yehuda Horam and Zvi Shelef, views the meeting "as an important opportunity to present its case," Premier Peres said at yesterday's cabinet meeting. He stressed that Israel would, first and foremost, talk about aliya and the release of Prisoners of Zion, with Soviet policy and a possible renewal of diplomatic ties coming second.

Peres, Shamir and Housing Minister David Levy spoke of the need for renewing Israeli-Soviet ties and of the Soviet Union's importance in the region. They stressed that Israel should not pose conditions in agreeing to meet.

Minister without Portfolio Moshe Arens, presenting a "harder" line, spoke of the need to make Israeli agreement to meet the Soviets contingent on a softening of Soviet policy on Jewish aliya and Prisoners of Zion.

The cabinet took no decisions on the impending meeting, though it was understood that should the Soviets seek to re-establish permanent consular or other ties with Israel, there would be ministers who would try to make Israeli agreement to this conditional on some Soviet concessions on aliya. The Israeli representatives will have a "very narrow mandate," an official said yesterday, meaning that they will not have powers to reach agreements on major issues.

Egypt raising price of oil by $3.40 a barrel

CAIRO (Reuter). – Egypt Saturday announced its first oil price increase this year, raising the cost of its top quality Suez Blend crude by $3.40 per barrel.

The head of the Egypt General Petroleum Corp.'s pricing committee, Hamad Ayoub, told Reuters that customers had been notified of the rise to $10.75 per barrel, effective from August 1 to 20.

Prices for other grades were raised by between $2.75 and $3.40 a barrel.

Egypt, facing a severe foreign exchange shortage, had held off setting a new price for purchases made in the first 20 days of August until the end of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries meeting in Geneva. Last week, Opec announced an accord to cut its group production, triggering a sharp rise in world prices.

Oil industry sources in Cairo said Egypt was expected to announce a further price rise for the last 10 days of August.

Oil is a major foreign exchange earner for Egypt. Bankers said the steep fall in world prices since late last year had threatened to aggravate Cairo's financial crisis at a time when it was trying to reschedule part of a $36 billion foreign debt.

Cigarette, beer prices rise today

By MICHAL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The price of cigarettes, beer and dry cleaning all go up as of this morning, the ministries of Finance and Industry and Trade said yesterday.

Local cigarettes will cost five per cent more as of today, while the price of imported brands will go up 10 per cent. The price of local beer will be allowed to go up 6 per cent and the price of dry cleaning services 5 per cent.

Industry Minister Ariel Sharon said the price increases were approved to meet manufacturers' higher production costs. He noted that cigarettes and beer are produced by monopolies, and thus their prices remain controlled even after price supervision is abandoned on most products and services.

According to the Industry and Trade Ministry's estimate, these price rises will effect the consumer price index by less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Time, Europa and Sheraton cigarettes will all cost NIS1. Broadway 80 will cost NIS1.15; Broadway 100 and Time 100, NIS1.20 and Montana, NIS1.25. Imported cigarettes will cost NIS3.20. Cigarette prices will be 15 per cent less in Eilat.

A bottle of Nesher Beer will be 29 agorot, Goldstar 36 agorot and Macabee 71 agorot.

COMPANY RESULTS

E. Wardinon Ltd.
Towels
Year
to March 31 — 1986 — 1985
Revenue — NIS 4.39m. — 1.51
*Net icome — 392,000 — 1.09m.
*Figures adjusted to March 1986 shekel rates.

Mashov Computers Ltd.
Software development
Year
to March 31 — 1986 — 1985
Revenue — NIS 4.79m. — 1.85m.
*Net income — (940,000) — (1.79m.)
*Figures adjusted to March 1986 shekel rates.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar appears to be stuck in trading range

The dollar weakened against all major currencies except the pound sterling as the bearish sentiment towards the U.S. currency resurfaced quickly last week.

The market reasoned that the new developments in the oil sector are not as important as previously thought, while remarks by Reagan's chief economic adviser, Beryl Sprinkel, that the heavy trade imbalance will force the dollar lower brought market attention back to this fundamental problem.

The dollar seems to be in a trading-range situation. The general bearish sentiment towards the currency limits its gains, while its oversold position and Bank of Japan purchases support it. A trade deficit of $14.17 billion and a large 9.9 per cent drop in single-family-home sales in June reported two weeks ago did not help matters. The U.S. index of leading indicators, showed a rise of 0.3 per cent but it had little effect on the markets.

The central banks did not intervene apart from the Bank of Japan to the extent of $1b. The pound did not manage to advance despite news that Opec members had agreed to voluntary production cuts.

The decline in the value of the dollar over last week resembled panic selling. All technical indicators suggest that the dollar is currently oversold. One should, therefore, expect a sharp correction at any moment. Although the major trend for the dollar is down, there is a widespread perception that the fall is overdone. If a correction comes, the currencies that will be mostly affected are the Swiss franc and the yen, while the pound might stabilize or move less than other currencies.

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

MARKET STATISTICS

Indices:

General Share Index	113.31	–0.53%
Non-Bank Index	139.14	+0.88%
Arrangement	102.07	–1.28%
Insurance	154.69	+2.13%
Commerce, Services	163.94	+0.81%
Real Estate	173.38	+1.11%
Industrials	126.99	+0.93%
Textiles	154.84	+1.53%
Metals	120.97	+0.26%
Electronics	93.18	+1.07
Chemicals	134.00	+0.38%
Industrial Invst.	117.16	+1.50%
Investment Cos.	137.59	+0.42
General Bond Index	110.04	+0.01
Index-linked Bonds	111.27	+0.14
Fully-linked	112.89	–0.01%
Partially-linked	110.27	+0.28%
Dollar-linked Bonds	96.26	–0.61%
Short-term 0-2 yrs	108.85	+0.00%
Medium-term 2-5 yrs	109.45	+0.16%
Long-term 5+ yrs	105.22	–0.27%

Turnovers:

Shares – total	NIS 8,766,900
Arrangement	NIS 2,320,700
Non-bank	NIS 6,446,200
Bonds – total	NIS 7,044,760
Index-linked	NIS 4,501,400
Dollar-linked	NIS 2,443,300
Treasury Bills	NIS 2,116,100

Share Movements:

Advanced	182	(131)
of which 5%+	12	(15)
"buyers only"	4	(2)
Declines	84	(130)
of which 5%+	7	(13)
"sellers only"	0	(2)
Unchanged	106	(115)
Trading Halt	48	(44)

Bond Market Trends:

Index-linked	
3% fully-linked	Mixed to 0.5%
4.25% fully-linked	Mixed to 2.5%
80% linked	Stable/rises to 0.5%
Double-linked	Mixed to 0.5%
Dollar-linked:	
Admon	Falls to 1.5%
Rimon	Falls to 1%
Gilboa	Falls to 2.5%
For. Curr. denominated	Mixed to 1%
Treasury Bills (annual yield)	18.25-19.22%

Arrangement yields:

IDB ord.	15.88%
Union 0.1	15.35%
Discount A	15.50%
Mizrahi r.	15.78%
Hapoalim r.	15.87%
General A	15.54%
Leumi stock	16.06%
Fin. Trade 1	14.60%

SELECTED PRICE QUOTATIONS

Name	Price	Volume '000NIS	% change
Commercial Banks			
(not part of "arrangement")			
Maritime 1	1025	1458	–1.9
General non-arr.	25840	51	–2.3
First Int'l	3680	1938	+1.4
FIBI	4280	3307	+1.9
Commercial Banks			
(part of "arrangement")			
IDBr	77700	525	–1.7
Union 0.1	58400	35	–0.3
Discount	99900	266	–
Mizrahi	32040	522	–1.1
Hapoalim r	52800	920	–1.6
General A	135800	2	–0.9
Leumi 0.1	33430	205212	–1.8
Fin. Trade	45610	–	–
Mortgage Banks			
Leumi Mort. r	5237	250	+2.3
Dev. Mort.	1595	2852	+3.6
Mishkan r	2180	250	+2.5
Tefahot r	13150	83	–
Merav r	5200	238	–
Financial Institutions			
Agric C	no trading		
Ind. Dev. DD	no trading		
Cial Leasing 0.1	13600	92	–
Insurance			
Ararat 0.1 r	888	1187	+1.8
Hassneh r	488	7328	+0.6
Phoenix 0.1	730	1210	+1.4
Hamishmar	6300	40	–0.5
Menorah 1	2200	70	+10.0
Sahar r	4100	60	+2.5
Zion Hold. 1	8497	82	–0.4
Trade & Services			
Meir Ezra	4800	89	+6.7
Supersol 2	5654	1516	+1.5
Delek r	3148	2706	+1.5
Lighterage	14390	109	–
Cold Storage	2200	310	–
Dan Hotels	3475	50	–0.9
Yarden Hotel	3101	60	–1.6
Hilon 1	13810	20	–0.1
Team 1	1770	252	+1.1
Real Estate, Building and Agriculture			
Azorim	594	7427	–1.0
Elion	4630	3982	+6.5
Africa Isr. 0.1	35030	215	+1.4
Danker	4162	77	+3.2
Prop. & Bldg.	2710	1687	+1.1
Bayside 0.1	4473	146	–
ILDC r	53250	465	+1.8
Rasco r	8800	51	+0.1
Mehadrin	6970	67	–
Hadarim	1108	2561	–
Industrials			
Dubek b	3480	769	+2.4
Pri-Za 1	1701	1301	–0.9
Sunfrost	8050	95	+3.2
Elite	13800	55	+3.1
Adgar	845	1344	–
Argaman r	12720	122	+2.4
Delta G 1	4310	958	+0.7
Maquette 1	25000	26	+2.9
Eagle 1	11350	30	+4.6
Polgat	3250	976	+2.5
Schoellerina	12260	53	–2.0
Rogosin	3655	992	–1.5
Urdan 0.1 r	9500	80	–0.8
Is. Can Co. 1	1323	4050	+1.9
Zion Cables	2699	612	–
Pecker Steel	7620	272	+0.3
Elbit	383500	31	+1.9
Elron	300000	2	–
Arit	27200	108	–
Cial Electronics	2055	688	+2.2
Spectronix 1	2110	1617	+2.2
T.A.T. 1	3759	401	–
Ackerstein 1	1680	153	–
Agan 5	19200	104	+1.1
Alliance	2980	587	–3.9
Dexter	3250	140	–
Fertilisers	5377	52	–
Haifa Chem.	549	10005	–2.6
Teva r	57850	566	+0.3
Dead Sea r	16200	2972	+1.4
Petrochem.	598	16047	–
Neca Chem.	3200	48	–
Frutarom	11603	b.o.1	+5.0
Hadera Paper	202500	77	–
Central Trade	6830	291	+2.2
Koor p	4850000	0.4	+2.1
Cial Inds.	1280	8164	+0.8
Investment Companies			
IDB Dev. r	3640	1575	+1.1
Ellern	2850	1262	+2.9
Afik 1	no trading		
Gahelet	1273	–	+0.4
Israel Corp. 1	8200	342	–
Wolfson 1 r	114000	–	–
Hapoalim Inv.	5290	931	–
Leumi Invest.	no trading		
Discount Invest.	2265	2308	–1.1
Mizrahi Invest.	16200	90	+4.1
Cial 10	788	1553	+0.1
Landeco 0.1	8701	2	–
Parna 0.1	9330	108	+1.4
Oil Exploration			
Paz Oil Expl.	13000	58	–
J.O.E.L.	1460	584	–1.4

Abbreviations:
s.o. sellers only
b.o. buyers only
b bearer
r registered

FINANCIAL DATA: ISRAEL, EUROPE, U.S.

ISRAEL MONEY MARKETS

SHEKEL INTEREST RATES
PRIME BORROWING RATE: 1.25% per month
Unlinked Deposit (Annual Rates)

	Last Updated	Tapas	Pakam 7-Day	Pakam 30-Day
LEUMI	10.8	7-16.25%	8-16.%	8-18.5%
HAPOALIM	7.7	8-14%	8-14%	9-16.50%
DISCOUNT	30.7	8-15.50%	8-16%	10-19%
MIZRAHI	8.5	8-16%	6-15%	6-17%
FIRST INT'L	23.7	6-15%	7-17%	6-17%

Rates vary according to size of deposit.
(Tapas: demand deposit paying daily interest.
Pakam: fixed-term deposit available from 7 to 59 days.)

PATAH — FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSIT RATES (August 10)

	3-MONTHS	6-MONTHS	12-MONTHS
USD	5.875	5.875	6.000
STG	8 875	8.875	8.875
DMK	4.000	4.000	4.000
SFR	3.875	3.875	3.875
YEN	3.250	3.125	3.125

Rates vary according to size of deposit and are subject to change.

SHEKEL FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES (August 10)

		Cheques and Transfers Buy	Cheques and Transfers Sell	Banknotes Buy	Banknotes Sell	Rep. Rates
Basket of currencies	1	1.4800	1.4990	—	—	1.4910
U.S.A. Dollar	1	1.4798	1 4982	1.48	1.53	1.4910
U.K. Sterling	1	2.1827	2.2098	2.15	2.25	2.2116
Deutschmark	1	0.7123	0.7212	0.70	0.74	0.7159
French Franc	1	0.2195	0.2222	0.21	0.23	0.2206
Dutch Florin	1	0.6327	0.6405	0.62	0.65	0.6353
Swiss Franc	1	0.8840	0.8950	0.87	0.91	0.8878
Swedish Krone	1	0.2153	0.2127	0.21	0.22	0.2141
Norweg. Krone	1	0.2002	0.2027	0.20	0.21	0.2021
Danish Krone	1	0.1903	0.1927	0.19	0.20	0.1911
Finnish Mark	1	0.2974	0.3011	0.29	0.31	0.2997
Canad. Dollar	1	1.0715	1.0849	1.06	1.11	1.0783
Austr. Dollar	1	0.9019	0.9132	0.84	0.92	0.9232
S. Africa Rand	1	0.5660	0.5731	0.38	0 42	0.5691
Belgian Franc	10	0.3414	0.3456	0.34	0.35	0.3459
Austrian Sch.	10	1.0136	1.0262	1.00	1.05	1 0177
Italian Lira	1000	1.0359	1.0488	1.02	1.08	1.0404
Japanese Yen	100	0.9603	0.9722	0.95	0.99	0.9650
Jordanian Dinar	1	—	—	4.16	4.42	4.2494
Egyptian Pound	1	—	—	0.79	0 84	0.8201
ECU	1	1.5027	1.5214	—	—	1.5108

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EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS

PRECIOUS METALS (August 8)

GOLD:	LONDON	A.M. FIX	361.85	P.M. FIX	368.80
	PARIS	NOON FIX	364.66	ZURICH P.M.	368.25
SILVER:	LONDON	FIX	519.90		
PLATINUM:	LONDON	P.M.	502.25		
PALLADIUM:	LONDON	P.M.	125.40		

FOREIGN CURRENCY CROSS RATES (London 15.30GMT)
Forward Rates

	SPOT	2 MTHS	3 MTHS	6 MTHS
DEUTSCHMARK	2.0700/15	65/60	95/90	177/167
POUND STERLING	1.4735/45	90/88	129/127	250/245
SWISS FRANC	1.6660/75	55/50	86/81	160/150
JAPANESE YEN	153.75/85	43/41	70/68	1382632
FRENCH FRANC	1.0196/00	30/45	45/65	90/120
ITALIAN LIRA	1428.50/00	1050/1125	1650/1750	3325/3475
DUTCH GULDEN	2.3330/40	31/28	53/49	106/98
BELGIAN FRANC	42.840/860	5/7	8/11	16/21
DANISH KRONE	7.7410/35	245/295	430/480	815/915
S.AFRICAN RAND	0.3815/25	22/15	30/23	48/38
EUROPEAN CURR. UNIT	1.0168/72	17/14	23/19	42/37
FINNISH MARK	4.9750/70	800/900	700/1100	1400/2000
AUSTRALIAN DOLLAR	0.6080/87	86/83	123/118	213/207
NORWEGIAN KRONE	7.3705/50	1010/1030	1480/1500	2830/2870

Formula for determining forward rates:
high/low (eg. 220/210) — deduct from spot price.
low/high (eg. 210/220) — add to spot price.

NEW YORK FINANCIAL MARKETS

U.S. MONEY RATES (August 8)

Prime rate 8.00%; Broker Loan 7.50%; NY Euros 3 months 6½–⅜%; Fed Funds late 6¼%

NEW YORK FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	DMK	SFR	STG	YEN	CAN
PREVIOUS CLOSING	2.0710/20	1.6700/10	1.4695/05	154.05/15	1.3811/16
OPENING	2.0700/10	1.6685/95	1.4755/65	153.85/95	1.3860/65
LATEST	2.0675/85	1.6640/60	1.4760/70	153.80/90	1.3860/65

Comment

The dollar closed slightly lower Friday against most currencies in dull trading. Rumours, later denied, of a G5 meeting this weekend did not have much effect on the dollar. Monetary officials will be in Frankfurt tomorrow for the funeral of former Bundesbank president Otmar Emminger. There was little reaction to a surge in U.S. bonds.

ISRAELI STOCKS TRADED IN NEW YORK:

NYSE and ASE

	Last	Prev. Close	High	Low	Vol ('00s)
Alliance	—	—	—	—	—
Am Isr Pap	12⅝	12½	12⅝	12½	39
Ampal	2¼	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	29
Elscint	1¾	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	114
Etz Lavud	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	24
Laser Inds	14	14⅛	14⅛	14	159

Over the counter

	last	bid	ask		last	bid	ask
Bank Leumi	—	21½	23½	Interpharm	—	4¾	5¼
Elbit	7⅛	7⅛	7⅝	Optrotech	5⅞	5⅞	6¼
ECI Tel.	2½	2½	2⅞	Rada	—	6¼	6¾
Elron	5¾	5¾	6	Scitex	4⅝	4⅝	5
Fibronics	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	Taro-vit	—	3⅜	3¾
IDB Bank	—	50	54	Tevapharm	—	4⅛	4½
IIS	3¼	3	3½	SPI	—	2½	3¼

WALL STREET Closing Prices

Dow Jones Indices

IND	1,782.62	–3.66
TRANS	712.88	–3.87
UTILS	204.00	–0.38
65 STKS	687.44	–1.99
NYSE COMP	136.41	–0.01
NASD COMP	365.87	–0.82
S-P 100 INDEX	222.87	–0.24
S-P COMPOSITE	236.88	–0.16
AMEX INDEX	264.90	+0.87

NYSE Highest Volume

HOUS IND	34⅛	+ ⅛
GOODYEAR	31¼	+ ⅛
ITT CORP	52¾	+1⅝
BAXTER LAB	19	– ⅜
TRANSWRL	30½	+ ⅝
ATT	23⅞	+ ⅜
OWENS-CORN	76¾	– ¼
OXY PETE	25½	– ⅜
DIGITAL EQ.	92¾	+ ⅝
EXXON	62⅝	– ⅛

Statistics

NYSE VOL. 106,300,000 STOCKS UP 781 DOWN 729
NASDAQ VOL. 101,606,800 (Aug. 8) STOCKS UP 990 DOWN 00834

Comment

Wall Street stocks closed mixed Friday in moderate trading with market averages moving lower. Traders said except for gains in technology stocks it was mostly a dull pre-weekend session. A better bond market had little impact on stock market investors.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average dropped four points to 1783. Advances had a small lead over declines. Nyse volume fell to 107.11 million shares from 122.44 million Thursday.

Houston Industries led the actives, up ⅛ to 34⅛. Three blocks of the Texas utility totalling two million shares were reported. Overall volume in the issue was 3.7 million shares.

OVERSEAS FINANCIAL DATA PROVIDED BY REUTERS MONITOR

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Cracks in the ice

AFTER Moscow now comes Warsaw. And Budapest may not be far behind.

The diplomatic rupture with Israel initiated by the Soviets 19 years ago, with all the East European satellites, save Romania, dutifully in tow, has long been recognized by its authors – although not for publication – as a classic case of cutting off one's nose to spite one's face. The Kremlin's supposed punishment for Israel's alleged refusal to cease its fire on the Golan front on the last day of the Six-Day War harmed only the Soviet Union, and in fact redounded, in more ways than one, to Israel's benefit.

Next week Israeli and Soviet delegations will hold talks in Helsinki arising from a Soviet request for a "consular mission" that would check up on Russian Church properties in this country. Although these properties are substantial enough to have whetted the Soviet interest as long ago as the early 1960s, they are now plainly being used as a peg to hang a diplomatic coat on.

The general expectation is that the Soviets would like the talks to produce an exchange of consulates with Israel soon.

Before this happens, however, if it does, Israel and Poland will – not later than next month – exchange consular missions. A decision to that effect followed successful conversations between representatives of the two countries in Bonn, and only technical details are to be worked out in discussions that are due to be held in Warsaw within the next few days. If Hungary reaches a similar arrangement with Israel before the end of the year, it will not come as a surprise.

The thaw in relations between Hungary and Poland and Israel goes back several years. Tourism and trade with Hungary have been on the rise for some time, while the Poles have recently made a point of despatching theatre and dance troupes to Israel. Such East European initiatives have almost certainly reflected independent policy-making, which is no longer taboo in the Soviet bloc.

All the same the initiatives could not have been undertaken without Soviet approval as useful diplomatic feelers by proxy.

For Israel, needless to say, it is the Soviet Union that mainly matters, both as a super-power that affects the destiny of the whole world and as the home of two million Jews, one fifth of whom have indicated their desire to return to their ancestral homeland. But what is it that the Soviets, for their part, now have in mind about Israel?

Since the announcement, last week, of the scheduled meeting in Helsinki, the Kremlin has been speaking on the subject with forked tongues. While the unofficial Soviet spokesman to the West, Victor Louis, has lauded the move as heralding a major advance towards normalization, official Soviet propagandists have been busy reassuring all the Kremlin's friends and clients that there will be no diplomatic ties unless and until Israel accepts the Soviet terms for a Middle East accord.

The official line clearly rules out full diplomatic ties for the foreseeable future. But Israel must itself now decide under what conditions it is willing to have an exchange of even consulates with the Soviet Union. For the game will hardly be worth the candle if it involves the stationing of a Soviet nest of spies in the guise of a consulate in Tel Aviv – in return for an Israeli consulate in Moscow whose officials are just idly sitting by hoping some day to be able to start processing the papers of large numbers of Soviet Jews bound for Israel.

Four groups, representing Soviet immigrants here, paraded before the Prime Minister's Office yesterday morning demanding – as the price of the renewal of any ties with the Soviets – not only the immediate release of all Prisoners of Zion but unrestricted freedom of aliya. They might just as well have been calling for the de-Sovietization of the Soviet Union.

In the real world, a nation, even Israel, does not that easily reach its cherished goals. But it need not be deemed unrealistically bold for Israel to serve notice on the Soviet Union that it has no particular interest in improved formal ties – even on the consular level – unless they are accompanied by a significant relaxation of the present brutal restrictions on the right of Soviet Jews to go home.

The Opec switchback

IF IT SEEMS like only yesterday that we were being told of the imminent arrival of $5-a-barrel oil, that impression is not far wrong: it was a fortnight ago. Since then a lot of oil has changed hands in the spot and futures markets, none of it at $5 per barrel and some of it at $15 or higher. The oil market has proven once again that it is beyond the prophetic abilities of any of its participants, let alone the passive but concerned mass of onlookers.

The details surrounding the latest Opec attempt to fix prices emphasize this unpredictability.

It was Iran, previously in the "radical" camp and opposed to all suggested compromises, that itself proposed the two-month quota arrangement whose acceptance caused the oil markets to turn around overnight. It was Saudi Arabia, which set off the current price war last November by deciding to increase its output at any price, which was left isolated, deserted even by its close ally, Kuwait.

Both these major producers went along with the majority, however, leaving only Iraq of the 13 Opec members, out in the cold.

What these developments mean, to the oil market, to Opec and non-Opec producers – several of whom, including Egypt, Mexico and Norway have agreed to cooperate with the cartel by reducing their output – will become clear in the coming weeks. Certainly, the initial assessment that the Saudi strategy is dead seems plausible enough. The Saudi expectation that the Western financial system would collapse from the shock of lower oil barrels has boomeranged disastrously.

It is Gulf banking that is teetering on the verge, with huge write-offs for bad debts threatening to wipe out the growth of the last decade and more. Outside of Texas, the rest of the world has managed rather well.

Amidst all the drama, the fact must not be overlooked that the basic oversupply in the market is likely to result in keeping prices down. That prices below ten dollars make production in many fields uneconomic – the North Sea is one such area – also needs to be borne in mind. So should the point that gross instability and huge price swings are bad for everyone.

For Israel, there are several particular conclusions to be drawn.

If it is true, as official sources have boasted, that we have recently made hefty purchases at the very low prices prevailing, then our oil-buying apparatus is worthy of high praise. Praise is not due, however, to the formulators of our oil-pricing policy. The dangers inherent in their desire to pass on to consumers every drop in purchase prices have now been highlighted. The undesirability of such a course became clear when the figures showing a sharp jump in gasoline sales were published.

The Energy Ministry should now reconsider the possibility of holding the cost of oil to the consumer – all consumers, including industry – at a high level.

Any savings achieved by buying cheap oil in the market should be distributed equally through the economy.

The secret service, unjustified brutality

David Krivine

A SUBJECT that is hush-hush and not generally discussed in any country is now exposed to public scrutiny in Israel: the legality of the state's official secret service.

Do the government's security agencies break the law? Most people think they do. A whole branch of fiction has grown up on the most sinister assumptions. I am not talking about minor offences like tampering with the mail or trespassing on private property.

The subject that concerns me here is major infractions of the law like brutality and murder. James Bond and other faithful servants of the powers that be behave with extreme cruelty in novels and on the screen. Suppose their real-life counterparts perform their duties in the same manner; how do they get away with it?

Nobody has any idea. People do not raise the matter because the argument can only lead to a dead end. It would go something like this:

Q. Is the secret service above the law?

A. No one is above the law.

Q. Suppose it needs to behave illegally in order to prevent acts of terrorism; should it be allowed to do so?

A. Yes.

Q. But you just said nobody is above the law.

There you have it. What is the answer? To enact a special bill letting the secret service do things that would be illegal if anyone else does them is patently impossible. Anyone trying to draft such a measure would quickly see that it endangers the country's run of the mill citizens more than it could possibly protect them.

THERE IS a loophole: executive privilege. The government may refuse to testify or may claim exemption from legal process, on the ground that the public interest is at stake.

Who decides whether the public interest is really at stake? Israel's judges have always felt that immunities should not be available on the government's say-so. In a court case in the 1950s the president of the bench remarked bluntly that "security considerations" can be abused.

"It is wrong," he said, "to deprive the individual of his rights and then attempt to whitewash the wrong by the invocation of a baseless excuse that it was done in order to safeguard the good of the state."

A law was passed in 1968 laying down that the government must satisfy a Supreme Court judge in his chambers that testimony or prosecution would harm the national security. The judge will examine the illegality committed in the light of its justification. He will have the last word, even when matters concerning national defence are involved.

Four officers of the General Security Service (GSS), implicated in the Bus No. 300 case, had to approach the president of Israel for a pardon. There was here an admission that they had perpetrated a crime. Executive privilege would not help. They did not need to consult a judge in his chambers; they knew what the answer would be.

Are there offences that can be justified because they do genuinely serve the national interest and are therefore exempt from retribution?

I can conceive of only two types of case where justification might be pleaded. One is the decision to kill a terrorist overseas, because he is organizing the assassination of Israelis there. If the agent is caught there, he will have to face the music. No one will bail him out. The government of Israel will plead ignorance and wash its hands of all responsibility (as it did in the Lillehammer case in Norway).

The other possible scenario is if cruel methods are used inside Israel to prise information out of a captured enemy. That would involve physical brutality, but not killing, unless the person under interrogation dies of ill treatment (which would put an end to his utility as a source of information).

Are there occasions when the secret service needs to resort to brutality and possibly kill a prisoner in order to fulfil its duties?

IF THE answer is yes, then I must confess to having been sorely misinformed. During my investigation some years ago into allegations that torture was practised in Israel against Arab prisoners under questioning, I was told in plain terms by top experts in the field that even if there were no moral objection to torture, it still would not be necessary, because it is an obsolete, primitive and inefficient method of eliciting information.

During World War II, I was apprised by an officer then serving in the British CSDIC (Combined Services Detailed Interrogation Centre) that information could be extracted from German prisoners of war of any rank without harming a hair on their head. I have heard the same kind of thing more recently from responsible senior personnel in the Israeli police.

The man who was chief of the GSS when I spoke to him told me his men were not allowed to slap a prisoner in the face. This was confirmed to me last month by a cabinet minister, who added that two GSS men had been dismissed for applying a burning cigarette to a prisoner's arm.

Such brutality is not only morally reprehensible, it also yields a meagre harvest. The aim of the encounter in the cell is not to intimidate, but to secure the prisoner's cooperation. He must be brought to talk willingly.

What the examining officer needs is technique, ingenuity, knowledge about the enemy's affairs – not the big stick. The process of interrogation has become a science, developed over the years by the international fraternity of intelligence communities.

A soldier in the field capturing a terrorist may have no time for such sophistications. He may deal blows to discover where other terrorists are hidden and where explosives have been deposited. Seemingly that is what Aluf Yitzhak Mordechai did with the hijackers of Bus No. 300.

After that he handed his prisoners over to the GSS, which is not a combat formation. Their work would evidently be easier if they were given a free hand to do what they liked; but not that much easier. All the professionals I have talked to who know the subject well are of one opinion: torturing and killing are not necessary for good intelligence work.

If the judges accept this view, what is there left to say? Agents committing acts of cruelty inside Israel will not receive privileged treatment under any circumstances. They will have to stand trial according to the law of the land.

Up to the present time, according to an eminent professor of law whom I consulted, no judge in Israel has been approached in his chambers with a plea of justification for an act of violence. Nor was such an approach made this time either. (A presidential pardon was sought instead – and it is the first time that that has happened, too.)

Given that victims of violence have recourse to the High Court, it seems evident that the GSS has not been in the habit during the past of using iniquitous methods. If that policy was changed under the last prime minister, those responsible will have discovered by now that it does not work. The price to pay is too high.

Dry Bones

Britain tries to keep the lid on dirty tricks

Edwin Roth

PROSECUTION for contempt of court threatens any editor or reporter daring to publish in Britain what is said publicly in the Australian parliament about the memoirs of former British secret service agent Peter Wright, who now lives in Australia. This decision by three white-wigged judges of Britain's Court of Appeal automatically has the force of law.

In the same recent Appeal Court hearing, the British Conservative government attempted to get a ban on all reporting of what British parliamentarians said in the British Parliament about Wright's memoirs under the protection of parliamentary immunity. In Britain, the extension of parliamentary immunity from MPs to those reporting what they say publicly in Parliament is not a right, but only a custom.

The Appeal Court ruled that everything said in Britain's Parliament about the Wright memoirs may be published by the British news media. It also allowed the reporting in Britain of the public trial concerning Wright's memoirs in the Supreme Court of the Australian state of New South Wales, which a few days earlier had been banned by a British High Court judge.

By permitting the British news media to publish everything said publicly about Wright's memoirs in the Australian court and in the British parliament, the three white-wigged Appeal Court judges foiled what the government had sought: that Wright's revelations should not be published in Britain. Earlier, a Labour parliamentarian had said in the House of Commons everything the government wanted to keep secret. But this was not published by most British news media; according to British press custom, editors had thought it much better, and much safer, not to publish anything about which a court *might* say that they should have known publication would be illegal.

Counsel for the prestigious British Sunday newspaper, *The Observer*, which took the case to the Court of Appeal, demanded that the court treat the Australian parliament with the same respect shown to the British Parliament, and allow the British news media to report all its proceedings. To this, the presiding judge, Sir John Donaldson, replied, "You can't mean that!" He and the two other judges unanimously (and absurdly) banned publication in Britain of anything said publicly in the Australian parliament about Wright's now internationally public secrets about the British secret service.

THESE SECRETS are so explosive that Britain's Conservative government is trying by ridiculous methods to prevent their becoming known in Britain – although the Soviet Union has an embassy in Australia where, presumably, the Australian news media are read, heard, and seen. According to Wright, it is 99 per cent certain that former British secret service chief Sir Roger Hollis, now dead, was a Soviet agent – a public accusation which is not new. (The KGB knows whether it is true.)

Wright also describes an illegal British secret service plot against Labour Prime Minister Harold Wilson, whose regime it never accepted as the real government of Britain; a British secret service plot to poison Egyptian leader Col. Abdel Gamal Nasser after he nationalized the Suez Canal in 1956 (according to Wright, the poison was tried on sheep); and many illegal phone-tapping and bugging operations, among them the bugging of West Germany's London embassy.

All these alleged acts of Britain's secret service are now out of the bag – and the British Conservative government's efforts to stuff them back into the bag are not only in vain, but absurd.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's cabinet secretary, Sir Robert Armstrong, is also her chief adviser on security and intelligence. In that function, Armstrong is now asking the Supreme Court of New South Wales to forbid the publication of Wright's memoirs in Australia.

WRIGHT broke the British Official Secrets Act, which he solemnly swore to keep. He can never again visit Britain, where he would be arrested instantly, face a secret trial and be sentenced to many years in jail. Because trying Wright in Australia for breaking the British Official Secrets Act is impossible, the British government demands that his memoirs should be banned in Australia "for breach of confidence." This civil trial is now fixed to start in Sydney on November 17, with Armstrong as the British government's chief witness.

Like *The Observer*'s counsel before the courts in London, the lawyer of Wright's Australian publisher is pleading that the publication of crimes and illegalities cannot be breach of confidence. But the British High Court and the British Appeal Court have ruled that "in Britain's national interest" the British secret service should be protected in Britain from the publication of any crimes it might commit.

Behind the British government's absurd and dangerous attempt to prevent the publication of what is said publicly about Wright's memoirs even in Britain's Parliament are three facts: with some exceptions, among them *The Observer*, Britain has the most timid press of all nations with press freedom. Britain has neither a written constitution nor a bill of rights. And in Britain press freedom is only a custom, not a right.

The writer is a London-based journalist.

READERS' LETTERS

RELIGIOUS UNITY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – The article by Joseph Heckelman, spiritual leader of Safad's Conservative Congregation, entitled "Delegitimized Jews" (July 30) calls for a rebuttal.

The burden of the author's complaint is that the Ministry for Religious Affairs, by not recognizing non-Orthodox approaches to Judaism, denies legitimacy to 80 per cent of Jews in Israel while granting legitimacy to 20 per cent of the population who are Orthodox. This charge is fallacious and misleading for two reasons.

One is the imprecision of the term used by Rabbi Heckelman. Legitimacy has never been denied to any *Jews* in Israel, regardless of their form of religious practice or lack of same. It is certain *rabbis* whom the ministry has not accepted as qualified because their ordination by Conservative and Reform seminaries are not "in accordance with established (traditional) principles and standards," which is the dictionary definition of "legitimate." To equate these two – rabbis and members of the Jewish community at large – and proclaim that they have all been "delegitimized," is incorrect and misleading.

The second fallacy is a far more serious one than the first. The percentages cited by the author, 80 vs. 20, are apparently based upon some strange reasoning, that those who are not identified with the 20 per cent Orthodox must be in the other camp, namely Conservative or Reform, bringing him to the conclusion that Israeli society has "passively acquiesced" in the view which defines Judaism as made up of a "legitimate minority" and an "illegitimate majority." Now, this is patently absurd. Those Israelis who are irreligious and do not attend services at one of the 7,000 Orthodox synagogues in Israel, do not attend any of the 20 Conservative or Reform temples either. It is also most doubtful whether they identify in any manner with these movements which are basically American imports that have not fared as well in Israel as some other imports such as slang, movies and music.

The truth of the matter is that even those who do not attend synagogue services, in most cases know which *shul* they're staying away from. As Professor Shlomo Avineri once put it, "the *shul* I don't go to is an Orthodox synagogue." In other words, to call the Orthodox community a minority and the non-Orthodox one a majority is nonsensical.

The shrill demand of Conservative and Reform rabbis for recognition should be muted, and hopefully eventually abandoned, for the sake of unity in Israel. Presently all religious ritual practices and ceremonies are uniform and accepted by all Jews. To tamper with the status quo would result in irreparable damage, separating Jew from Jew. Let those non-Orthodox rabbis who sincerely wish to serve Israeli society channel their talents and energy into educational endeavours, charitable causes and community affairs. Let them not, however, recklessly challenge and condemn the religious laws and regulations of the State of Israel which have successfully kept religious peace, order and unity among the diverse elements of Israeli society for the past 38 years.

Rabbi RALPH PELCOVITZ
Jerusalem (Far Rockaway).

AGENCY EXECUTIVE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – I wish to correct one statement in an otherwise very moving tribute to the late Michael Sacher (July 31).

Mark Segal wrote that Mr. Sacher was the only non-Israeli and non-American member of the Jewish Agency Executive. Among the present members are Phil Granovsky (Canada), Isadore Magid (Australia) and Mendel Kaplan (South Africa) representing three major Keren Hayesod campaigns. Long life and service to all of them.

Dr. MERON MEDZINI
Keren Hayesod
Jerusalem.

SAFE DRIVERS NEEDED

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – No vehicle should ever be driven at a speed greater than the road conditions permit – no matter what these conditions are. Until the motorist learns that basic factor, the carnage will never cease.

It is absolutely no use saying that, with additional maintenance and more improvements to the roads, the death toll would be greatly reduced. All the motorist will do is to drive even faster, and the results will be exactly the same.

It is the motorist, and the motorist almost solely, who, with the help of not a few equally stupid pedestrians, makes it possible for such utterly horrifying headlines as "Week's road carnage – 21" to reach the newspapers.

S. HALLSIDE
Netanya.

SOFT PORN

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – Esthetically, I rather like to look at a beautiful girl in a bikini. However, when I recently saw some undefaced pictures of your swimsuit bus ads, some were, by average American standards of advertisement, clearly provocative and somewhere between soft and hard pornography. Which is to say, they would in most cases not be allowed in public display ads in the average U.S. city (Manhattan is a planet apart).

Why haven't I read one critical word in *The Post* or elsewhere about the probable "irresponsibility" of Israeli ad agencies and of the "authorities" who allowed them their licence? My guess is that, as with much of Madison Avenue and Hollywood, in this country hucksterism, sleaze and greed are the gods your advertising "professionals" worship.

A second point: How come the religious segment doesn't take a leaf from the Protestant Fundamentalist book, and buy and use the bus ad space for its own purposes, such as emotional religious quotations?

Maybe you should investigate – in depth – the inept campaign strategy of Israel's morality purveyors as well as its sex purveyors.

PHIL BARAM
Hyde Park, Mass.

HOW TO MAKE DECENT TEA

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – As all well-informed people know that us Brits can only do two things, namely arrange royal weddings and drink tea, I feel qualified as an expert on the latter to write to you about it.

In the children's *This is it* programme which Philip Gillon reviewed on August 1, the question was raised, and I quote: "At what stage should milk be added to tea? Immediately after boiling or just before drinking?"

Boiling what? The tea? The water? What dedicated tea drinker ever thought of boiling tea or adding milk to boiling water?

The question seemed to turn primarily on how the addition of milk affected the temperature of the tea, not the taste, and Philip Gillon went so far as to suggest the ultimate heresy of adding *hot* milk.

I have had to drink so many revolting cups of tea, notably the cold and tasteless mixture produced by the cup, the tea bag and the jug of tepid water, that I think the youth of this country should be informed that there is only one way to make a decent cup of tea, as follows:

1) Put the kettle on to boil. 2) Heat the tea pot. 3) As soon as the water comes to the boil, put the tea leaves in the pot and pour on the boiling – repeat boiling – water, and 4) Leave it to steep for two or three minutes before pouring it into the cup.

The question of whether the milk should be put into the cup before or after the tea is optional. It is, however, so deeply controversial and socially divisive that I hesitate to embark upon it for fear of provoking demonstrations by opposing factions.

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